

The Times

XIVTH YEAR.—24 PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1895.—DOUBLE SHEET.

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PER MONTH, 85c. FIVE CENTS

A MUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER

C. M. WOOD, Lessor. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

THE SOCIETY EVENT.

Five Nights Only, Beginning Tuesday, January 8.

Sadie Martinot, AMERICA'S GREATEST COMEDIENNE, SUPPORTED BY MAX FIGMAN AND A COMPANY OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE, IN

"THE PASSPORT."

The biggest comedy success in 20 years. Read what the San Francisco papers say: "Chronicle"—"Nothing in the line of society comedy so entirely delightful since 'The Senator.'"; "Examiner"—"Full of charm. Beaten up into the highest froth of comedy." Bulletin—"A brilliant acting success. The best all round comedy of the decade."

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FRED A. COOPER, Manager.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON...

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED MAGNETIC ARTISTE,

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LA BELLE RUSSE

SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE COOPER COMPANY,
AUGMENTED AND STRENGTHENED FOR THIS OCCASION.

No Advance in Prices.

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Lodge.....50 cts. Box Seats.....75 cts.

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JEFFREYS LEWIS IN...
"FORGET ME NOT."

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LOS ANGELES' SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATER.

In conjunction with the San Francisco Orpheum.

Matinee Today, Sunday.

25¢ TO ANY PART OF THE HOUSE; CHILDREN 10¢
SINGLE BOX AND LODGE SEATS 50¢.

To see the greatest show ever presented in this city.

EVERY ARTIST A STAR.

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O. K. SATO,

ALICE RAYMOND.

Performances Every Evening including Sunday: Matinees Saturday and Sunday. Evening Prices—Parquette, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Gallery 10c; Single Box and Lodge Seats 50c.

MILLIE CHRISTINE,

THE CAROLINA TWIN.

Every Afternoon and Evening.

SEE HER!

SEE HER,
THIRD STREET, NEAR SPRING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Twenty-dollar Gold Piece

FOR TEN DOLLARS

That's about it. For we have left with us on sale a

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO,

To be sold at half-price; must be sold this week, however. To be seen at BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE, 108 N. Spring St.

PHYSICIANS—

DR. WM. DAWSON, VITAPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 10 years practice in this city; treats by the new international system of electrical therapeutics, with the latest improved batteries and apparatus; results are truly miraculous; therefore he can treat the most delicate patient from day to day and give them strength and tone. His office: 220 S. Main st., corner of Main and Spring. Call him for nervous and chronic diseases cured by this new system: anti-sympathetic magnetic ozone vital compound vapor bath, the only bath of its kind in California; steam baths, water treatments at office, 340 S. BROADWAY; consultation free. 6

DR. J. ADAMS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, in charge of medical and surgical dispensary; chronic diseases a specialty; special attention given to both medical and surgical offices; hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m.; office, 33 N. MAIN, opp. St. Elmo Hotel.

DR. EDWARD J. HADFIELD, LATE OF Philadelphia, physician and surgeon, Bradbury building, rooms 201, office, 12 to 1, to 4, & 8. Special attention given to diseases of nose, throat, chest and all chronic diseases; consultation free.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 120, 121 Stimson Block. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 2511 S. Main st. Tel. 182 west. Office hours, 3 to 5 p.m.

K. D. WISE, M.D., OFFICE 222 S. SPRING. Office hours, 10 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

DR. GEORGE C. SOMERS, 204-306 STIMSON Block; nervous and chronic diseases, and diseases of women; electrical treatment a specialty. Tel. 108.

DR. LYDIA A. MUMA, GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY; consultation free, 15 years in continuous practice. 1234 S. SPRING.

MRS. DR. WELLS, REMOVED TO OCEAN View ave., Santa Monica, nearly opposite Arcadia Hotel. Car fare deducted.

EXCURSIONS—

With Dates and Departures.

BURLINGTON ROUTE EXCURSIONS, PERSONALLY CONDUCTED, leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, via Southern Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, through Denver routes for Chicago, New York, Boston, and other Eastern points; upholstered tourist cars, with all conveniences. See any Southern Pacific or Northern ticket agent. Mr. DUZAN, agent, 228 Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED excursions, via Southern Pacific, Rio Grande and Rock Island route, leave Los Angeles every Tuesday; cross the Sierra Nevada, make the entire Rio Grande scenery, and take the road stop at Niagara Falls, all by daylight; also via the Colorado route, Pueblo and Fort Worth, every Thursday. Ofice, 133 S. SPRING ST.

MUDSON'S POPULAR EXCURSIONS EVERY Monday after the Rio Grande Western and Denver and Rio Grande Railways, scenic route, personally conducted, in upholstered cars through to Chicago, New York and Boston; finest equipment; best service; prompt time. Ofice, 212 S. SPRING ST.

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ADAMS BROS. DENTAL PARLORS, 220 S. Spring st. Filling, \$1; plates, \$6, \$8, \$10; all work compensated; established 10 years; office hours, 8 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. I. W. WELLS, SPRING AND FIRST, Wilson Block; elevation, Gold crown and bridge work a specialty; teeth extracted; no pain. Room 1.

DR. URMY, DENTIST, 1846 E. SPRING. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Moderate prices.

DR. H. MASSER, M.D., D.D.S., OFFICE 245 S. SPRING ST. Moderate prices.

DR. C. V. BALDWIN, DENTIST, ROOMS 1 and 2, 151 S. SPRING ST.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

IN—

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

BY CABLE—Pages 2, 3.

Seven hundred and fifty Armenians slaughtered by Turks and Kurds in Sassoun—The German press speaks pessimistically of Germany's future; Emperor William criticised—Capt. Dreyfus, French traitor, is disgraced publicly—Rioting in Guatemala—Many people killed by avalanche.

IN CONGRESS—Pages 1, 2, 3.

The Democrats to hold a caucus concerning the Currency Bill—A poll of the House said to show that the bill will not carry—The debate by the Representatives yesterday; Mr. Bland says the Democratic financial policy is a fraud—The tariff war becoming serious; Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney hold a conference—Mr. Cleveland and Hill "make up" in order to work together for the safety of the Democratic party.

GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Gov. Waite reads his last message to the Colorado Legislature—The Americans in control in Nicaragua. A memorial meeting in honor of the dead novelist Robert Louis Stevenson—Porter Ashe replies to Tom Williams's statements concerning the guardianship of Judge Terry's widow—Congressman Phillips of Pennsylvania willing to pay a quarter of a million dollars for the creation of a labor commission according to his ideas.

AT LARGE—Pages 1, 2, 3, 8.

Dispatches were also received from Berlin, London, Constantinople, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco, Raleigh, N. C.; Brussels, Calcutta, Uniontown, Pa.; Vancouver, B. C.; Fort Townsend and other places.

PACIFIC COAST—Page 2.

Ex-Senator Fair's estate greatly depreciated by his losses in a wheat deal; his death said to have been hastened thereby—Capt. Gieseler is again on a hunt for "Pirate" Morgan's lost treasure on Coco Island. News from Hawaii; President Doyle's land bill submitted to the Cabinet—the storm of Thursday and its effect at different points; passengers on an Oroville train nearly drowned; people at Healdsburg imprisoned by water. The wreck of the Los Angeles express; the passengers' miraculous escape from injury—Dan Burns resigns as Police Commissioner of San Francisco, and Mose Gunst is appointed to fill his place; a political sensation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 8.

Orange auctions in San Francisco. Hog packing in Los Angeles—Manufacture of artificial fuel—The beet sugar industry—The New York orange market—Stocks, bonds and silver—The general Eastern markets; grain, produce and dairy products—Mining stock quotations—The daily foreign trade reports—Grain at Liverpool—Chicago livestock quotations. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 11.

Another good rain throughout the southern counties—A fugitive from Santa Barbara captured at Santa Ana—Encouraging reports from the Bernardino mining districts.

THE CITY—Pages 8, 9, 10, 11.

The two men arrested by the police were not the Ontario bank-robbers—Speculation as to the committees of the new City Council—A fatal accident at the Arcade Depot—Decision of the Supreme Court in the Jamul ranch case received for filing—Facts about the making of the city assessment—Demands of employees in the street department in dispute—More evidence secured against the Roscoe train-robbers—Doings in society circles.

WEATHER FORECAST:

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Southern California: Rain; nearly stationary temperature; light to fresh westerly winds.

BLUEFIELDS.

AMERICANS NOW IN CONTROL OF AFFAIRS.

The Second Election of the Kind was Held on the Fifteenth of December—The English no Longer Feared.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer John Wilson arrived from Bluefields with dates to December 26.

According to the decree issued in the latter part of the month of August in Bluefields, Nicaragua, successful candidates for office were to hold their respective positions not longer than the 15th of December.

During the early part of September, the elections were held, and a government consisting almost entirely of Americans was elected. Recently, as the day for the second election approached, Gabrial selected another ticket, among whom are many Americans. On the 15th of December, the election was held, and Samuel Well of New Orleans was chosen Police Justice. B. B. Seaton, who has been American Consul at Bluefields for some years, accepted the position of District Judge. The political situation at the reservation is at a complete standstill, and the people no longer fear trouble from the English.

Caught in the Ice.

HIGHLAND LIGHT (Mass.), Jan. 5.—An unknown four-masted schooner is ashore on Peaked Hills Bay. The vessel is encased in ice and the crew is in the rigging. Life-savers have as yet been unable to reach her. The thermometer is a few degrees above zero.

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IT IS A FRAUD.

The Democratic Policy of Finance.

Mr. Bland Makes Reply to Mr. Boatner.

He Asserts that the Party's Platform was Intended to Mean Something.

Mr. Pence Particular Inquires if Mr. Carlisle Has Been "Called Down" Bourke Cockran's Views—Gossip.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There appears little or no opposition to the Democratic caucus on the currency bill, to be held on Monday. It was reported today that some Southern members would refuse to enter the caucus or to be governed by this action. Mr. Holman, chairman of the Caucus Committee, said: "I think the attendance will be general, even though some members may not entirely agree with the sentiments of the caucus majority on what ought to be done. A House caucus is for conference and advice, and does not bind members on their votes to action."

Chairman Springer of the Currency Committee said that he had heard of no opposition to the caucus. He thought the feeling was generally in favor of it.

Representative Bland said that he had not signed the request for a caucus, but he would attend. He said he believed in the caucus—attending to bring members together, but not as binding them to a course of action which they did not personally approve.

At LARGE—Pages 1, 2, 3, 8.

Discrepancies were also received from Berlin, London, Constantinople, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco, Raleigh, N. C.; Brussels, Calcutta, Uniontown, Pa.; Vancouver, B. C.; Fort Townsend and other places.

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A PIRATE'S BOOTY.

Treasure-hunters Besiege Cocos Island.

Capt. Giesler Again in Search of Buccaneer Morgan's Buried Wealth.

The Daring Navigator Secures a Concession from Costa Rica to Colonize the Spot—A Hazardous Experiment.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—(Special Dispatch.) Capt. Giesler, the daring navigator, who traversed many thousands of miles on the Pacific in little sloops, has again turned up in the role of a treasure-hunter. With a small party of Germans he left Panama a month ago, on the steamer Costa Rica, for Cocos Island, where the famous treasure of "Pirate" Morgan is supposed to have been buried for twenty-five years.

Several expeditions have been fitted out from this Coast, in quest of treasure, but for nerve the voyage of Capt. Giesler is without precedent. With a crew of two he made the trip from San Francisco to Cocos Island. He spent some time ashore, but one man died, and Giesler put out for Costa Rica. Arriving there, he secured a concession from the President to colonize the island. The colonizing party consists of eleven people. They left New York, November 30. The party will remain on Cocos Island for about six months, the Costa Rica made a special trip to the island, and will return for the adventurers in the summer. Giesler carried away about forty tons of provisions and supplies, and the party is going to make a thorough search of the island.

Giesler first came to the Coast ten or twelve years ago, and on the voyage put into Panama for water. While there he met an old Spanish woman, who claimed that Morgan was an ancestor, and she told him of the buried treasure, described the island and gave the captain a chart, showing the exact location of the hidden booty. About two years ago, he chartered the sloop Halcyon and started off from Stockton. He was nearly wrecked in the Gulf of California, but finally reached his destination, where he remained until his stores gave out, and one of the crew died. With one man, he went over to Punta Arenas, and there got the concession to establish a colony on Cocos.

The situation of the colony is novel. They are hundreds of miles from civilization, and they have only a little boat, which could not live in the ocean, and if the Costa Rica should forget to go back in six months, they would be practically dead to the world.

Carried off the Safe.

DES MOINES, Jan. 5.—While the north-bound passenger train on the Rock Island was standing at the Coon Valley mines, six miles south of town, last night, and the passengers were waiting for the conductor to come, two robbers carried off the heavy steel safe containing \$216 and a valuable package. Half an hour later the safe was found a short distance away unopened, the robbers having become frightened.

CONGRESS.

[Continued from Ar st page.]

ultimately, after all, be measured by the universal standard.

Mr. Hutchinson of Texas inquired if the notes of a bank were based upon the notes of a farmer wherein it was better than the farmer's note, and Mr. Cockran replied, because commerce would accept it. The hand of the government had been disastrous to commerce and he was appealing to the House to turn back to sound principles where money was based on property. All that banking meant was to increase the capital that could be used in commerce.

"I am opposed to any tax on currency," he replied to a question concerning the 10 per cent. on State bank issues. "It is like taxing blood, taxing the speed of a locomotive. It would be to tax everything valuable to retard progress."

As the pending bill, so far as it provided that money should be based on property, it was sound, but if its provisions would nullify the object of the Sherman bill, it would be a fall willibor. A bill to that effect would be issued under twenty years. It would be a monument to the folly of the Congress which followed the Sherman act by another makeshift. While the greenback had its use and the greenbacker was unjustly characterized as a crank, these bills had served their proper functions and should be taken out of the currency system.

There was a sharp and amusing exchange of words between Mr. Cockran and Mr. Boutelle of Maine, as the former spoke of the McKinley law and a defective financial system as the cause of the panic last year. Mr. Cockran retorted to the effect that the McKinley law was greeted with derivative laughter on the Republican side. Mr. Boutelle remarked that at the last election the people did not endorse the views of Mr. Cockran as to the McKinley law.

"I have my own views," said Mr. Cockran, "but to the results of last election, I do not think the Democratic party was in that case."

In reply to a question Mr. Cockran said he favored the Baltimore plan in its entirety.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois asked if the pressing question was not how to pay the enormous expense of government.

"That is the question, but not all the question. It is a very serious position which makes any trade dependent on the solvency of the treasury, and what I am seeking is a system that will divert commerce from the government."

In closing, Mr. Cockran drew a picture of the dismemberment of business, industry, science and the arts under a regime in which the money of the people was placed on a sound basis.

Mr. Catchings said the upshot of Mr. Cockran's speech was to adopt the Baltimore plan and thus turn his back on the treasury, leaving it to take care of itself.

"The Baltimore plan is to provide the people with a more abundant and elastic currency and to relieve the treasury by retiring the large proportion of outstanding greenbacks. In discussing the probable effect of the Carlisle bill, Mr. Catchings charged for those of smaller denominations to satisfy the need for small money. It would follow that the bullion in the treasury would be coined, and a smaller percentage of customs duties paid in silver."

This letter not only disposed of Germany and Austria, but held subject to additional taxes, sugars coming from four other European countries. It may be more than a coincidence that each of these four countries has a large amount of revenue upon the importation of American food products.

The whole situation is made more grave by the belief, which is entertained by the administration, that it is well-nigh hopeless to appeal to Congress for aid. If it is finally held by the administration that the sugar duty is a discriminating duty, there will be no difficulty in getting the Senate to repeal it, but if it is held to be a fair tax, and not in contravention of the favored-nation clause, the case probably will be one requiring simple executive action.

The figures collected by the Treasury Department bearing upon the subject show that it contemplated ultimate retirement of government bonds, but that it had not yet done so but the profit of its framers.

Mr. Catchings spoke in support of the soundness of the State banks. At the close of his speech the House voted not to concur in the Senate amendments to the Mu-

gary Appropriation Bill and then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THAT SUGAR TAX.

IT IS NOT THE SWEET THING IT SEEMS TO BE.

The Administration is Much Concerned by the Action of Foreign Countries—The Protest of Austria.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The protest of Austria against the American discriminating duty on sugar, supplementing, as it does, similar action by Germany, is giving the administration grave concern. An evidence of this was a conference today lasting about an hour, between Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle and Atty.-Gen. Olney.

Secretary Graham is concerned in the subject from a diplomatic point of view. Secretary Carlisle is interested in the effort of possible retaliation upon the revenues of the government and upon the Attorney-General devotes the duty of giving an opinion of the legality of the proposed movement of the government. The Austrian Minister undertakes to show in the first place that the imposition of a differential duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound on Austrian sugar is in violation of article 3 of the treaty of 1829 between the United States and Austria-Hungary. It is asserted that the exchange of notes preceding the reciprocity agreement under the McKinley bill established a bond of commercial relations, and that Austria-Hungary conceded to the United States the same reduction of duties that it granted to other countries, under what is known as the most favored nation clause.

The Austrian Minister also shows that the same construction which put the differential duty on German sugar did not apply to Austrian sugar. But when this question came formally before Secretary Carlisle upon an inquiry from the Collector of Customs at Baltimore the Secretary disposed of the contention in the following words, in a letter dated August 31 last:

"The department is in receipt of your letter of 18th instant, in which you request to be informed that the former countries grant direct or indirect bounty on sugar. In reply, I have to state that Germany and Austria-Hungary grant by law direct bounties on sugar, and that under the operations of the law of France, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands, providing for remission of the internal revenue taxes on bees used in the production of exported sugar, indirect bounties may apparently be earned by the exporters."

Mr. Catchings said the upshot of Mr. Cockran's speech was to adopt the Baltimore plan and thus turn his back on the treasury, leaving it to take care of itself.

"The Baltimore plan is to provide the people with a more abundant and elastic currency and to relieve the treasury by retiring the large proportion of outstanding greenbacks. In discussing the probable effect of the Carlisle bill, Mr. Catchings charged for those of smaller denominations to satisfy the need for small money. It would follow that the bullion in the treasury would be coined, and a smaller percentage of customs duties paid in silver."

The key to the position was that, under the Baltimore plan, the government would be made to stand sponsor for the notes of the bank while it would not be under the pending bill. The superiority of the Carlisle plan over the Baltimore plan was that it contemplated ultimate retirement of government bonds, but that it had not yet done so but the profit of its framers.

Mr. Catchings spoke in support of the soundness of the State banks. At the close of his speech the House voted not to concur in the Senate amendments to the Mu-

gary grant in California, says that he will not continue his labors in behalf of McCarran's heirs.

"I believe Mr. McCarran because I believed an injustice had been done him, and not because of the money involved. McCarran took that position himself, and when money was offered refused to compromise. Now that his heirs have taken up the contest they have done so purely for the sake of the property which is supposed to be involved, and not for the establishment of a principle."

The other disturbing elements. There are, it is learned, other disturbing elements entering into our relation with continental European powers, which undoubtedly have had the effect to stimulate the retaliatory policy adopted by them. One of these, disclosed at this morning's conference, was the statement of the agents of this government stationed in Europe, to carry out the quarantine laws, when seemed to be greater danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States last summer. Medical officers were placed at the principal European ports, and, under the terms of the treaty of 1829, they were required to make sure that the vessels cleared for the United States were free from all traces of disease.

The French government protested against the presence of our medical representatives. Germany did not do so, but resented the presence on their soil of the agents of foreign governments, who were not clothed with diplomatic power. In the end the Germans protested strongly, and have gone so far as to intimate that if the provisions of pending legislation, which contemplates a still further extension of the inspection principle of immigrants, is carried out, they will not permit them to operate.

As this threat was to absolutely nullify any effort that the United States government may make to exclude emigrants of the most dangerous class and also to expose the people of the United States to infection from cholera, the matter is regarded as full of grave importance. The return affairs have taken makes it evident our relations with continental Europe are likely to get entirely beyond executive control, if this government once recognizes the right of these countries to dictate in matters of legislation. The conference did not do this, but it is believed possible that the President will feel obliged to lay the matter before Congress in a special message to supplement the efforts of the administration in Congress to pass the sugar revenue bill now pending.

It must be noted, however, that not all of the members of the Cabinet are confident that the enactment of this measure will effect the relief hoped for and in some quarters there is an abiding belief that the real object of the European combine is to break down the entire sugar schedule and secure free sugar, as the price for the admission of American food products.

MCGARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

Senator Teller Will not Assist the Heirs in Prosecuting It.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Teller, who was the special champion in the Senate of the late William McCarran in his effort to establish his claim to the Rancho

Grande grant in California, says that he will not continue his labors in behalf of McCarran's heirs.

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The bill, it may be stated, has passed the Senate, and has been favorably reported from the committee in the House. It merely provides for submitting McCarran's claims to the Court of Private Land Claims.

THE DEAD MARCH.

GROVER AND DAVID ARE TO GO HAND IN HAND.

They Will Unanimously Proceed in an Endeavor to Resuscitate the Democratic Corpse—That Famous Wake.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A Washington special says: "This is the true meaning of the meeting of the President and Senator Hill on Wednesday night at the White House. The meeting means more than a reconciliation between the President and Senator Hill. It means the beginning of what both men hope means the rehabilitation of the Democratic party, and its more successful conduct of national affairs. The two great leaders came together for that purpose, and for that purpose alone. A new alliance has been formed, not for personal ends, but for the ultimate success of the Democratic administration and the future of the party it represents."

"Cleveland and Hill are now together in a common cause. The force of circumstances has brought them together. These statements are not guesses at an interpretation of legislation. The conference reveals the men most interested and by their friends. The administration is without further patronage. It is on the eve of disappearance in the Democratic majority in Congress. Great reforms were promised two years ago, but the great reforms are yet to be accomplished. The party will go into the wilderness for many years, carrying the President and Senate with it, if these reforms are not more than a promise. It is with a realization of this situation that led to two invitations being sent to Senator Hill to come to the White House."

"One of the great features of the other was informal, and both were sincere. It was an appreciation of this crisis that moved Mr. Hill to accept. This is the full significance of the already famous dinner."

A Powder Explosion.

UNIONTON (Pa.) Jan. 5.—An explosion of powder occurred at the Moyer works of the W. J. Rainey Company last evening. At least six foreigners were seriously injured, and one other was fatally hurt.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

HOTEL SAN GABRIEL EAST SAN GABRIEL—BEST FAMILY HOTEL; TERMS \$10 per week and up. A. D. STRICKER, Prop.

HOTEL RAMONA COR. SPRING & THIRD STREETS—EUROPEAN PLAN. F. H. WALLACE, Prop.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA ALHAMBRA, CAL.—IS NOW OPEN. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. GUSTAVUS L. COOPER, Prop.

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LA SOLANA GRAND AVENUE AND LOCKE HAVEN ST., PASADENA, FIRST- CLASS in every respect. GEORGE COOK, Manager.

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THE ARLINGTON,

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

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Halls heated by Steam Radiators, GRATE IN EACH ROOM.

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HOTEL GRIFFIN,

PASADENA.

The Most Magnificently Equipped Hotel in Southern California.

Accommodations for 400 guests.

Spacious and sunny rooms, with private parlors and bath.

G. G. GREEN, Owner.

J. H. HOLMES, Manager.

Manager.

HOTEL NADEAU, European Plan.

NADEAU CAFE.

500 elegantly furnished rooms, 60 suites with bath supplied with all modern improvements. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. NADEAU CAFE, C. E. AMIDON, Manager, is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms liberally managed.

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SANTA MONICA, CAL. 150 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, HOT OCEAN WATER baths. For information as to rates, etc., apply at Los Angeles office, 231 West First St., opposite Nadeau Hotel. S. REINHART, Proprietor.

ARROWHEAD

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: hotel first-class; lighted by electricity; heated by hot water from spring; 100 rooms. River and Redondo Beach. Bus. 1000. Lease Arrowhead Station 12:30 and 4 p.m. San Bernardino 4:30 p.m. Postoffice and telephone. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

THE DELAWARE

South Broadway. Just opened

CIRCULATION.

Regular Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.

Sunday, December 29..... 18,800
Monday, " 31..... 12,550
Tuesday, January 1..... 25,000
Wednesday, " 2..... 13,200
Thursday, " 3..... 15,520
Friday, " 4..... 13,520
Saturday, " 5..... 13,220

Total, 110,620
Gross daily average..... 15,802

(The large sales of the Annual Trade Number have considerably swelled the usual average.)

NOTICE. — **THE TIMES** is a seven-day paper.

The above aggregate, viz., 110,620 copies issued by us during the seven days of the past week would, if apportioned on the basis of a day-by-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 14,340 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time.

The gross daily average circulation of THE TIMES for December 1884—14,675 copies, over the daily average—15,802 per cent over the daily average—6713 copies—for the month of August, 1890, the month of "The strike that failed."

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NO. 21 OF THE LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK for the six months ending December 31, 1894, is now due and payable as follows: interest on principal amount of four and one-half (4½) per cent, per annum; on ordinary deposits at the rate of three (3) per cent, per annum. W. M. CASWELL, Cashier.

MEETING NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Merchants' Association will be held on Tuesday evening, January 8, at 8 o'clock, at the festive headquarters, Mott Market building, Main st., upstairs; election of officers for the ensuing year. J. E. WALDECK, Pres.

CONVERSATIONS ON PHYSICAL PERFECTION. — Wednesday afternoons by a regular physician's wife; instructions on hygiene and treatment of diseases; consultations free. MRS. JOHNSON, 228 S. Hill st., room 3.

DRESS CUTTING, EXTRAORDINARY; THE GREATEST INVENTION of the age; cuts 100 garments taught for \$2; tailors; poor girls; free; sewing; tailoring; drafting; costumes \$11 and \$22; WILSON BLOCK, First and Spring.

"MICROCHEMISTRY" (LIFE CHEMISTRY) is a new scientific system of restoring health by the use of microchemicals in the blood; at present only \$1 per month; investigate 229 WILSON BLOCK, 9th and 11, 2 to 4.

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL NO. 1489, ROYAL ARISTOCRAT, meets at 205 S. Spring st., every Monday at 7:30 p.m. J. H. R. Weston, president; Charlie, 1st vice pres.; visiting members invited to meet with us.

OPTUM, MORPHINE AND COCAINE HABIT successfully treated; no failures; no hindrance from business; consultation strictly confidential. DR. STIMSON HODGES.

KEEP FOUR FEET WARM, SAVE DOCTORS' bills; magnetic foot batteries will do it; \$1 per pair, \$2 for 3 pairs. J. M'DANIEL, 42 S. Spring.

STAR SPARK CLOSET-CLEANING CO. has removed from 468 S. Broadway to 645 S. BROADWAY.

I HAVE MOVED MY REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE OFFICE to 107 Broadway. W. W. WIDNEY.

D. MADIGAN FIGURES CLOSE ON ALL kinds of cement work. 409 SAN PEDRO ST.

DAINTY MUSCROPE KILLER — OFFICE, 1004 S. Spring st., Suite 11.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 950 to 965 BUENA VISTA ST.

PROFESSIONAL MALE NURSE. TEL. 778.

CHURCH NOTES.

And Society Meetings.

THE FIRST SPIRITUALITY MEETS every Saturday at 10 a.m. 331 Spring st.; children's lyceum at 1 p.m. Dr. N. F. Ravlin will lecture at 2:30 and at 7:30 p.m.—afternoon subject, "Mediumship; Its Truths and Errors"; evening subject, "Spirituality is True, What Are You Going to Do About It?" The wonderful sermon, Dr. Schlesinger of San Francisco, will follow. All are welcome. The music of the names given in full of your loved ones, proving conclusively to the seer that the so-called dead still live; this is the proof that the dead are not. Dr. Schlesinger will be with us, as he positively leaves the city this week; good music; avoid the rush by securing your seat early.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) CON- ferent Adams and Figueras st.; holy eucharist at 8 a.m.; second celebration with sermon at 11; Sunday school at 3; full choral service at 5 p.m. Dr. St. John's, 10th and Spring st.; "What Are You Going to Do About It?"

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A BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT FOR A

worthy object in Illinois Hall Tuesday, Jan-

uary 8; after music and recitations, Mrs. Mary A. White will deliver a lecture on "How to Amuse Herself." The audience will then be entertained with pantomime and phonetic readings; all are cordially invited; Address A. M. Box 87, TIMES OFFICE.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH COR-

Second and Broadway; 9:30 a.m. Sabbath school; 11 a.m. preaching by pastor; 6:30 p.m. Y.P.E. 7:30 p.m. preaching by Rev. Mr. John C. Clark; 8:30 p.m. Amusement.

WANTED—AN EXPERT GLOVE-FITTER;

must also be a good seamstress; a first class position is open to the right party. Address A. M. Box 87, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN THE NEW

system of dress-cutting and fitting; \$5; perfect-fitting patterns free. 304 S. SPRING, room 10.

WANTED—A FRENCH GOVERNESS;

one who can teach piano, and French.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR

general housework; 15 to 20 years old; wages \$15. 1418 CARROLL AVE., near Temple st.

WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILY: CHIL-

DR. STEPHEN STEPHENS, 10th and Spring st., Denver. All materials from prayer-books and hymnals provided for the use of strangers. Take Grand-avable care. At Adams st. Rev. B. W. Taylor, rector.

WANTED—THE WELL-KNOWN

has been holding his annual services at the Union-ave. Methodist Epis-

copical Church during the past week. He

will conduct services there during the com-

ing week; also, today at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and other days at 2 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

J. S. LEDFORD, THE

WANTED—BOSTON FEMALE EMPLOY-

MENT AGENCY, 533 S. Broadway. Tel. 1325.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADY

in corsets and hoseery. 237 S. SPRING, 6.

WANTED—Help, Male and Female.

WANTED—FREE AND WORK FOR

WANTED—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE-PREACHING

6:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Sunday school; 9:45 a.m. Strangers invited. Electric cars pass door.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY — FREE

lecture this evening at 7:30 o'clock at Bla-

ckley's Hall, 107½ Main st.; subject, "What is Truth?" Mediums will give free ad-

mission free.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CAL-

IFORNIA HALL, 118½ S. Spring st.; preaching

11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Dr. A. J. Clark, address, "What Is Truth?" Mediums will give free admission free.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD.

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LINERS.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—
Oil lot corner Court and Douglas, \$800.
50 feet East First st., \$150.
Wind lot, corner Hill near 20th, \$900.
65 feet Figueroa st., opposite T. D. Stimson's residence, \$4500.
50 feet Figueroa, near 18th, \$2500.
JOHN P. F. PECK,
227 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—\$22,000 WILL BUY A SMALL
house, close in, rented \$180 per
annum; will bring \$3400 after present lease
ends.

\$50 buys a fine lot on Second st., Boyle
Heights, that cost \$300.

\$7500 will take a fine house, close in, that
cost \$11,000.

W. P. PARKER & CO., 110 S. Broadway. Los
Angeles. P. S.—Houses to sell; or
rentals for Chicago buyers. 7

FOR SALE—CHOICE 7, 6%, 5%, 2% AND
1½ acre tracts on electric railroad between
Los Angeles and Pasadena; if you wish the
best care tract or large residence, call upon
the owners and we shall be shown the property. W.
P. LARKIN & CO., 110 S. Broadway. Los
Angeles. P. S.—Houses to sell; or
rentals for Chicago buyers. 7

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOME AT A BARGAIN.

A handsome residence in the Bonnie Brae,
built without regard to cost; lot 100x150,
good water-right; good barn, stable, etc., equal,
if any, in the city; owner absent.

J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
227 W. First st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 2 LOTS TOGETHER
on 27th st., clean slate; stone walls, all
cement curb and sidewalk; all good
for close to electric car line; will sell 1, 2
or 3 for \$400 each; come to see us; they
are the best in the city; good water-right.

PROFESSIONALS—LEONARD MERRILL, 128 S.
Broadway. 6

FOR SALE—OIL LOTS, \$500; 2 LEVEL
lots, each 20 feet rear of car line, suitable
for business; good water-right; no oil
gas and oil seepage near the lots; good
water-right; the most thorough oil ex-
perts; \$500 cash will buy if taken at once.
W. B. SALISBURY & CO., 207 W. First st.

FOR SALE—A SURE BARGAIN.

A handsome cottage on 28th st., near
Grand ave.; owner absent; must sell;
\$300 or \$400 cash; balance good time;

J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP ON MAIN ST.—
Business property on Spring and Broad-
way; 9-room house on electric car line and
18th st., only \$2500.

WM. F. BOSEYSHAW,
116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—if YOU WANT A GRAND
bargain in one or the finest corners in
Bonnie Brae, 130x170, see me at once; this
is something good, so don't wait, as
few days. E. A. MILLER. 6

\$10,000—FOR SALE—THE BEST ORANGE
ranch in the city, paying over 10 per cent.
on the investment; will take a house and
good water-right; \$2000 in part pay, and
\$6000 can stand; give trade. E. J.
WRIGHT, 213 W. First st. 6

FOR SALE—INCOME PROPERTY; WE
are offering from 1 to 25 lots 105x150 to
anyone who wants to buy; good water-right;
on 18th st., between 12th and 15th; front
on Figueroa; Pearl; not too far from
ROBBEDTICK & MC'CONNELL, 113 S.
Broadway. 6

FOR SALE—WODLAWN LOTS: FREE CAR-
DRAFT see call for maps, etc. TAYLOR,
102 Broadway. 6

FOR SALE—\$21,000; 6x15 S. BROADWAY.
\$3000—S. Spring near Fifth st.
\$24,000—6x15 Main Street office.

BRADSHAW BROS.,
139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 16TH AND UNION.
HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PUR-
CHASERS; INSTALLMENTS.

H. R. HARRIS CO.,
105 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—\$10,000; 7 ½-acre, \$1,000 SOLID
to 30-year-old oranges; in this city; near
electric cars; present crop worth \$1000; will
not be sold until next year; Santa Fe De-
pot. W. H. WHEELER, 228 S. Vignes
Street. 6

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A MARCH OF SHAME.

Degradation of Dreyfus, the French Traitor.

Stripped of All Honors, He is Paraded with Bare Head Before the Troops.

When He Endeavors to Assert His Innocence the Roll of Drums Drowns His Voice—Off to Prison.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Capt. Dreyfus of the Fourteenth Regiment of artillery, recently attached to the general staff of the army, who was tried by the court-martial, convicted of treason in disclosing important war-office documents to foreigners, and sentenced to deportation and imprisonment for life in a fortress, was publicly degraded this morning in front of the military school in this city. Dreyfus turned deadly pale as he signed the prison register. When this formality was gone through, two gendarmes, with revolvers, escorted him to a closed military wagon, in which he was surrounded by guards with drawn swords. Dreyfus was driven to the military school. The route was lined by thousands. On arrival at the school, Dreyfus was placed in an improvised cell. Detachments from every branch of the garrison of Paris began assembling in the Place de l'Opéra, and by 9 o'clock a.m. full nine thousand troops were ranged about the quadrangle. At 9 o'clock Dreyfus was conducted to the square, and led before Gen. Darres, in command of troops, and the sentence of the court-martial was read to the prisoner. The general said: "You are adjudged unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French republic, I declare you."

Gen. Darres gave a sharp word of command, and a non-commissioned officer of the Republican Guard approached Dreyfus. The infantry presented arms, the cavalry presented swords, and there was a long, silent pause from the mixed drum corps. Dreyfus started back as if repulsed: "I am innocent, I swear it. Vive la France!" The non-commissioned officer then tore off Dreyfus's epaulettes, and all distinctive marks of his rank as captain of artillery were gone, ending with breaking the prisoner's sword in two and throwing it on the ground. Then Dreyfus was then marched, bareheaded, around the entire square, in front of the troops. He greatly excited, and shouted beyond what the prisoner spoke, in accordance with orders previously issued, his voice was drowned by the roll of drums.

As Dreyfus passed in front of the place where he abominated, "To the whole France that I am innocent!" This caused some officers of the army reserve standing near to retort: "Down with the Judas, silence the traitor!" It was evident that Dreyfus felt these words keenly, for he turned sharply around and faced the officers in a threatening manner, but before he could do or say anything further, he was stopped by the soldiers and forced to continue his humiliating march around the square.

The crowd outside the square, on hearing the prisoner's voice when he protested his innocence, raised fierce cries of "Death to the traitor!" The cry of the populace was accompanied by the shrill whistling of the Parisian mob. When the proceedings were ended, Dreyfus was handcuffed and taken to the prison van and was driven to an ordinary prison, escorted by a squad of gendarmes, amid cries of "Death to traitors!"

The arrest of Albert Dreyfus in October last caused a sensation throughout France and the world. The trial, which at first threatened to have serious consequences, the assertion that Dreyfus sold the plans of various strongly fortified places to the German government has been vigorously denied by the representatives of that nation. Similarly it has been claimed and denied that the plans referred to were sold to an agent of the Italian government.

The plans which Dreyfus is alleged to have disclosed include those relating to the mobilization of the French army in case of war, plans for the mobilization of the Fifteen Army Corps, covering the departments du Rhône, Comté, Gave, Véz, Vaucluse and Marseilles, as well as the plans for mobilization of the French forces around Briançon, the Alpine Gibraltar, near the Italian frontier. The Fortified Army Corps, which is connected by roads and galleries with outlying fortifications and with the town itself, is a most important place in view of the possibility of an invasion of France upon the part of Italy.

Dreyfus is of Jewish-Alsatian extraction. He was born in 1858 at Mulhouse, where his father owned a large cotton-spinning factory. The Dreyfus will be confined in the Isle du Salut of the coast of French Guiana, South America, which will be converted into a penal settlement.

EUGENE KELLY'S WILL.

The Estate Left to His Family Except Bequests to Charity.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—The will of Eugene Kelly, the millionaire banker, was filed for probate today. It bequeaths the entire estate to members of his family, except \$110,000, which is to be distributed among Catholic orphan asylums and other institutions. The executors are Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, Daniel Sullivan and Paul Miller, the last-named respectively secretary and attorney for the deceased.

The widow, Margaret A. Kelly, is left the sum of \$10,000; her son, Frank, fifty-first street; the stable, No. 151 West Fifty-first street, and all the furniture, horses and carriages, together with \$200,000 and an annuity of \$25,000 during her life. Eight separate funds of \$25,000 each are created for the eight children of Mrs. Eugene F. Kelly, wife of Eugene, Jr., Edward and his wife, children, \$20,000; to the children of Edward Kelly, being a deceased nephew, \$20,000; to Michael A. Hughes and wife of California, \$20,000; to Willis J. Powell, \$10,000.

Concerning his friend, Joseph Donohue of San Francisco, Kelly, in his will, says: "During our long association his kindly character, ever the same, has so endeared him to me that I cannot rest satisfied to part from him without giving up my feelings in legacy, but I trust he may receive from my wife some personal article of mine which will remain to him a reminder of his affection."

The will asks that \$10,000 be given to Hebrew institutions, and says: "I make my express preference in favor of the Catholic and Hebrew institutions solely because other denominations are weaker and better able to care for their poor."

The deceased appoints his son, Eugene Kelly, Jr., to all the privileges or rights

he may have in the American College at Rome, and his son Edward gets his interest as a trustee in perpetuity in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The residue of the estate is to be held in five parts in trust for Eugene Beale, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly and Margaret F. Kelly, widow of the deceased. The trust is to last two years, at the end of which the beneficiaries shall receive the principal of the legacy.

Robert J. Kelly, mentioned in the will and no reason is apparent for disinheritating this son, but Robert J. Kelly has united with the other children and the widow in waiving all objections to the will.

A HALF-BREEDS CRIME.

Heinrich Zechow Thought to Have Been Murdered.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 5.—The theory that Heinrich Zechow, the Seattle man whose body was found under a wharf in Westminster on New Year's eve, was murdered is strengthened by information obtained by the police. Jacob Zechow, an uncle of the dead man, left Germany in 1854, coming to the United States. He first settled in California, thence removing to Washington, making his home at Port Orchard. Being industrious he acquired considerable wealth. He took an Indian woman to live with him when he died in 1878, he left a son by her, who was then 17 years of age. Zechow, commonly called Sig, left no will and his estate was settled by trustees. The estate at that time consisted of seventy acres within the present city limits of Seattle, besides other property, all of which went to his son. In 1892 Heinrich came out from Germany to San Francisco in search of his uncle. He finally heard he was living at Port Orchard and came up to see him. On his arrival he found the half-breed son in possession. On making inquiries he discovered that the uncle had died in 1878 and so he decided to contest the ownership of the property in behalf of himself and relatives in Germany. He had a large mass of papers which were found on his body.

"SANDWICHES."

"MEATY" NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian Land Bill is Finally Sent to the Cabinet—Everything Quiet—Some Conspirators on Trial.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Advices from Honolulu by the bark Ceylon, dated December 18, state that President Dole has submitted the draft of his proposed land bill to the Cabinet for consideration. Its terms have not been made public beyond that it forbids the sale of large tracts of land to corporations and provides for the continuance of the welfare of the great transatlantic republic.

The cordial manner in which Emperor William granted Uncle Tom's land bill to the representatives of the diplomatic corps was generally remarked. The Emperor shooed hands with Mr. Runyon and returned the felicitations of the day in German, English, French and Spanish and the whole country, coupling these expressions with wishes for the continuance of the welfare of the great transatlantic republic.

On New Year's evening received a visit from Prince Hohenlohe, and it is understood that they discussed the South German situation, the approaching visit of Emperor William to the United States, and the measures to be taken in order to pass the anti-revolutionary bill through the Reichstag.

The visit of the Chancellor to Prince Bismarck is to be a mere act of courtesy, with no bearing upon the political course of the government. The visit will be a concession to the demands of the fair statesmen and to popular feeling generally.

In connection with the anti-revolutionary bill the *Volkszeitung*, the organ of the Socialists, which has been publishing secret official documents on Thursday last published a circular marked "Confidential," issued by the government, presidents of the parties, instructing them to suppress on the slightest pretext meetings held to protest against the anti-revolutionary bill. "Come to the door," said the artist, and we will be had." The sky rained liquid rubber was "washed away" in a shower being drowned in a sea of color! Where were the ragged and stony cliffs, the serrated mountain sides that so late had confronted us? They were translated by the glory of the sunset; it was warm, rosy tides flowed over them. Vermillion and gold illumined them all as in a mantle. The dawning peaks dropped like a new creation, dropped from the skies. The soft lights of the sunset flooded the plains, and the gates of a new paradise were ajar.

I picked up a copy of "The Midget" the other day, the bright little paper issued by the boys and girls of the Eighth-street School. I should know that it was in the heat of young life, for it is fresh and sparkling, bursting over with fun and merriment. It does not lack good to laugh, and so I will copy a few bits from its pages:

"Little Dot was looking rather sad after her Thanksgiving dinner, when her sister remarked:

"Well, Dot, you look mournful."

"It's not me, it's the master," Dot replied. "I am more'n fat."

And here is another of Mark Twain-like wisdom:

"Why was the whale that swallowed Jonah obeying divine law?"

"He was a stranger and he took him in."

"One more command you shall have from this budget book, and I'm not sure but it's the last of them all."

"What was Noah an American?"

"Because he came out of the Ark-an-saw land."

I hope to see in the future more copies of the sparkling little paper, and I do not hesitate to prophesy that many a successful journalist of the future will be found among the boys and girls of our public schools.

THE SAUNTERER.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE.

Floting has broken out in Chiquimula, Guatemala.

President Francis Joseph has gone to Buda-Pest to settle the Cabinet crisis.

Cholera is epidemic in the provinces of Rosario and Santa Fe, Argentina.

A cablegram from Tunis says that severe cold prevails, and the country is covered with snow.

An unknown two-masted schooner, supposed to be a fisherman, is ashore on the east end of Long Island.

At Baltimore, yesterday, the *Earnard*, from Santiago, brought in the tug Colon, which was reported lost.

It is expected that Count Kuhnen-Heder will be intrusted with the task of forming a ministry.

The steamer *Pearl* of Glasgow founded yesterday after a collision with an unknown boat of Folkstone, England, four of the crew are missing.

The steamer *Charles S.*, last night, Col. W. C. P. Brackenridge lectured on "The Philosophy of the Government" to an audience of forty people, including three ladies.

By the express of the *Times* in C. R. Wilson's office at Metz, Mo., C. B. Wilson and W. W. Smith were fatally injured. P. C. Smith and E. Gilespie were badly scalped.

Prof. Rosetti of Rome has been appointed to the professorship of history at New York, with instructions to do everything possible to promote the introduction of Italian studies in the United States.

The *Times* which Dreyfus is alleged to have disclosed include those relating to the mobilization of the French army in case of war, plans for the mobilization of the Fifteen Army Corps, covering the departments du Rhône, Comté, Gave, Véz, Vaucluse and Marseilles, as well as the plans for mobilization of the French forces around Briançon, the Alpine Gibraltar, near the Italian frontier. The Fortified Army Corps, which is connected by roads and galleries with outlying fortifications and with the town itself, is a most important place in view of the possibility of an invasion of France upon the part of Italy.

Dreyfus is of Jewish-Alsatian extraction. He was born in 1858 at Mulhouse, where his father owned a large cotton-spinning factory. The Dreyfus will be confined in the Isle du Salut of the coast of French Guiana, South America, which will be converted into a penal settlement.

POMONA.

Another Good Rain—Speculating on the Price of Oranges.

POMONA, Jan. 5.—(Special Correspondence.) It commenced raining late Friday afternoon and rained steadily all night, continuing to shower throughout Saturday more or less until 1 p. m. It has not been positively ascertained just what the amount of rainfall has been at this season, but one thing is certain, there has been a large quantity, perhaps more than two inches, causing streams below here to become impassable. There was no wind at all, and it has so far been warm.

The funeral of the late Charles N. Lewis was held this forenoon at 10 o'clock from the Methodist Church and despite the inclement weather, there were a good many in attendance.

There is any amount of speculation now as to the probable price of oranges, in the event Southern California meets with no such mishap as did Florida, many anticipating quite an advance in quotations.

Pomonaans generally have but little to say of the present appearance of Second street; it is simply mud! mud!

A Handsome Testimonial.

W. W. Seaman, County Superintendent of Schools, retiring, was presented with a beautiful, engraved gold watch by a number of his friends. The presentation took place in the rooms of the County Board of Education yesterday.

The steamer *Orlu* in the Canton of Les Thunes, Pyrenees, has partially overthrown a bridge, and many houses and destroyed many houses.

The bodies of fifteen persons have been recovered from the ruins of these houses, and at least eight persons are known to have been lost.

The schooner *Fannie Kinney*, from Savannah, Ga., which had arrived at Delaware Breakwater, was expected yesterday to call at Hatteras.

Calhoun was a highly respected citizen of some local prominence, and his arrest by the United States Marshal was a great surprise to his friends, who supposed him thoroughly honest and above reproach.

The postmaster had gone, as others have gone before him, by starting with a "misappropriation" of the funds received for sales of stamps at his office.

This he carried along in his monthly account, and quarterly reports until it became noticeable to the railroads and the post office inspectors.

The officers of the Order of Railroad Conductors, who are the chief laborers on the railroads, are utterly unable to make any arrangements for their annual passed used in their work about the country.

Concerning his friend, Joseph Donohue of San Francisco, Kelly, in his will, says: "During our long association his kindly character, ever the same, has so endeared him to me that I cannot rest satisfied to part from him without giving up my feelings in legacy, but I trust he may receive from my wife some personal article of mine which will remain to him a reminder of his affection."

Will Know Some Day.

"I never supposed, Lobelia," said Mrs. McSwat, stiffly, when the argument had become somewhat personal, "that you married me with the idea that I needed reforming."

With a woman's swift intuition, Mrs. McSwat saw her advantage and pouched up in a flash.

"I did, you know, dear," she replied with a certain condescension. "Before I married you your neckties were simply infamous."

The new union station in St. Louis, said to be the largest in the world, covers 1½ acres.

The deceased appoints his son, Eugene Kelly, Jr., to all the privileges or rights

GERMANY'S FUTURE.

THE PRESS IS PESSIMISTIC IN ITS VIEWS.

A Sensational Article in the Center Party's Organ on the Emperor's Personality—A Reception to Mr. Runyon.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—(By Atlantic Cable. Copyright, 1894.) It is a significant fact that the majority of the new press in Berlin, the capital, are viewing the political situation as pessimistic in tone, expressing grave doubts regarding Germany's future. For instance, the *Reichsbote*, the Conservative organ, deplores Germany's waning influence abroad and wishes Prince Bismarck back at the helm again.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* criticizes the colonial and foreign policy of the past year as being vacillating and devoid of vigor. The new administration, the main organ of the Center party, which, in the present session of the Reichstag, is quite a decisive factor, also views the political situation as uncertain and uncertain as to the future due to the instability of the governmental machine, the article says:

"Count Botho zu Enseberg planned a coup d'état to be carried out by the scum of the present Chancellery. The opinion is expressed that a constitutional convention is coming, and it is unconstitutional to do this in this way. The *Reichsbote* from the leading mouthpieces of the most powerful parliamentary party are highly significant.

Some of the leading German newspapers, the *Deutsche Zeitung* and the *National Zeitung*, speak very bluntly also about the autocratic manner in which the Emperor had the district around the royal castle made a game preserve, the *Reichsbote* commenting on New Year's day, "The *National Zeitung*, commenting on this, remarks: 'The streets of Berlin belong to the Berlin people. These people are recognized as the leaders of the world. And the Emperor is a man of iron. He is strong, but he is not a silver State,' and the great bulk of our people favor a sound bimetallic currency—a happy medium between Wall street and Denver."

Many Eastern people wonder that California is not in financial matters purely a gold State, considering that it is the most important producer of the yellow metal, and that Californians stuck to their big double eagles when nothing but "shinplasters" could be seen throughout the Eastern States. The fact is, that California is far enough away from Wall street to be able to take a broad and business-like view of the financial situation. We have, it is true, a great many silver men here, but California is not a "silver State," and the great bulk of our people favor a sound bimetallic currency—a happy medium between Wall street and Denver."

Now is the time to go out into the broad, sweet country, where the meadows stretch away, covered with springing green grasses and wild flowers of every form and hue nod at you from the wayside. The flash of wings is in the air; the very trees are

MADE THEIR ESCAPE

**The Ontario Bank-robbers
not Yet Captured.**

Mr. Stamm Says the Men Under Arrest are not the Right Ones.

The Highwaymen Believed to be in the Rincon Country—Their Horse and Buggy Found and Identified.

Steadman and Conway, the two men arrested for the Ontario bank robbery, were cleared of that charge yesterday morning, but are held on other charges, and the officers will now have to go on a fresh search.

Fred B. Stamm, the cashier of the bank, who was held up and beaten, and locked in his own vault by the robbers, came over from Ontario by the early train yesterday, and, after looking over the prisoners carefully, he pronounced them not the men who did the robbery. While they closely resembled the men he saw, there were several very distinct differences.

Mr. Stamm left on the next train for Riverside to identify two strangers arrested there on suspicion. The dispatch stated that the men were dressed and armed as hunters, and were acting in a suspicious manner.

Steadman, the teller of the bank, acknowledged to Chief Glass yesterday after Mr. Stamm's visit, that he "owed" five years at San Quentin penitentiary and seven years at Joliet, Ill., penitentiary. He escaped from the former about five years ago, and from the latter last September. Both men denied connection with the Ontario affair, and protested that it was time wasted to try to fasten it onto them.

Conway is known to have been connected with several robberies here in the city, and some evidence in the form of the watches was found on him. The police are looking up his record.

MR. STAMM'S STATEMENT.

Fred B. Stamm, the cashier and secretary of the bank, in giving details regarding the consummation of the robbery to Chief Glass, at the Police Station stated that though several thousands of dollars in silver were in the cases and on the desk, no attempt was made to take them. The amount secured amounted to \$4875, all of which was either in gold or silver. At the moment the robbers entered the bank Mr. Stamm was engaged at work on the ledger and upon lifting his head to attend to the supposed customer he was confronted by a revolver held in the hand of the robber. Who ordered him to throw up his hands. Before he had time to comply with the demand he was struck down by the smaller of the two men, who wielded a sandbag with considerable force. While there is no abrasion of the scalp where the blow struck, a large lump has developed and the wonder is that no greater damage was done. When he was stunned on the floor the robbers entered the vault and abstracted what gold and currency they could find. Recovering consciousness he attempted to rise when one of the men forced him into the vault, closed the door and locked the combination. While in the vault on the floor, Dan F. P. Shear, a customer of the bank, entered the doors and was at once set upon by the two men, who beat him on the head with their pistols. His hands being involuntarily raised to his head to protect himself, also suffered injury, being badly cut, and his present condition is bad.

It was fully twenty minutes before Mr. Sibley recovered sufficiently to be able to give the alarm, and then Mr. Stamm was released from his imprisonment in the vault, he shouting at the top of his voice the combination to Mr. Sibley through the massive iron door. Naturally he was much exhausted when released, both from the attack made upon his person and also from being confined in the air-tight vault.

In describing the two men concerned in the most daring robbery, Mr. Stamm described the larger one as being about 5 feet 11 inches in height, having very dark hair and a mustache, with about three weeks' worth of beard of the same dark hue. The clothes he wore and his coat were dark in color and a dark shawl hat completed in each case their attire.

The shorter and smaller-built man, Mr. Stamm estimated, would weigh from 150 to 160 pounds. He had light, reddish hair, with a well-marked mustache of the same color. In height he was about 5 feet 7 inches; his face rather thin, but his shoulders were broad and heavy.

Numerous reports have come to the Sheriff and Chief of Police of arrests from all over Southern California. Riverside, Orange, Rincon and Pomona claimed to have the two men, but so far no one is sure. Another report said that they had been seen near Santa Ana. The stirring-up of the officers of the law all over the country has resulted already in the capture of several notorious crooks, so the robbery sensation is not wholly devoid of redeeming features.

EXCITED AT ONTARIO.

The Robbery Still Monopolizes Public Attention.

ONTARIO, Jan. 5.—(Special Dispatch.) Excitement over the bank robbery still continues. It was reported Saturday morning that the two Los Angeles suspects would be brought here on the overland train for identification. A big crowd collected in the rain to see the thugs, but they were doomed to disappointment. Fred Stamm and the constables came back without them, the suspect not proving to be the parties wanted. Several are positive they saw the robbers around town two or three days before the final sally. Barber Kline has now shown them along the steps just south of the bank entrance, Thursday noon. They avoided his scrutiny and dropped their faces into their hats. Mrs. Robertson says they came into her hardware store and she could give them to eat for 10 cents, for that was all the money they had.

There seems to be no doubt that the constables passed the bank robbers in San Rincon Hills. A Mexican saw a rig turn into a small canyon between Rincon and South Riverside, driving at a gallop, and saw the posse a mile behind. The posse lost the trail and kept on south. The robbers were found near the Mexican saw in less than the road. The horse was found near Olive. The Ontario constables and deputies are all back. They came in for fresh horses and bloodhounds. Late advices are that the robbers are stuck in the hills.

The purpose of the robbery, the speed with which George was sent for and arrived on the scene of action, is worthy of note. It was thought that he alone could relieve Fred from the vault, and Abe Tritch drove a run to the mouth of Cucamonga Canyon, where George was working, to call him up and get his opinion and judgment. This trip was made in an hour, the distance being eight miles, and uphill. George immediately made a break for the street car with his horse. The car happened to be standing at the head of the avenue six blocks from town. The horses were let go, and the car commenced its downward course at a speed which would jump the ordinary street car from the track. A short stop was made at the Santa Fe track, but this was the

only one on the trip. The six miles were made in exactly nine minutes, and the time consumed by the stop would cut it down to eight. This is the quickest time ever made by a street car. There was only one other passenger, a lady, and she said the speed was none too fast for her.

IN THE RINCON COUNTRY.

The Horse and Buggy Used by the Robbers Found.

RIVERSIDE, Jan. 5.—(Special Dispatch.)

The two men who robbed the State Bank at Ontario passed south through this county yesterday afternoon. They were at Mr. Taylor's ranch between 2 and 3 o'clock, and later the horse and buggy were found across the river from Rincon, the horses unhitched and turned loose. The liverman from whom the buggy was hired at Pomona went down and identified the horse and buggy as his property. This morning Constable Robert and another officer started off from South Riverside in a two-horse rig for the purpose of securing the hills in that part of the country. This region has numerous herders' huts scattered about among the hills, which afford convenient hiding places. The officers did not proceed very far, however, when they saw a small house near Rincon, the vehicle overturned and the horses and rig carried away by the rushing torrent, the two men reaching the shore with difficulty. The horse and rig landed against the posts of the railroad bridge, and were got out of the stream, but not until one was drowned and the other nearly drowned. The men lost their Winchester rifles and other belongings in the stream.

Although some think that the men are in hiding in the hills there, more are of the opinion that they boarded a south-bound train at Rincon or Yorba last evening, and are now across the border in Lower California. The conductor of the train has not yet been seen.

Law enforcement agents are looking up the road. In regard to the two men who were under surveillance Friday night, it is speedily developed that they were not those wanted. One of the men who left their buggy at South Riverside, and who were armed with Winchesters and revolvers, is George Fenzard, a real estate agent, and formerly in partnership with man named Newman, whose name is F. G. Christie, said to be a retired minister. These men were in Pomona when the news of the bank robbery was reported, and at once started out to assist in tracking the robbers. Their residence at Riverside occasioned the suspicion, but on their identification, they were promptly released.

AT SANTA ANA.

The Unsuccessful Chase After the Robbers.

SANTA ANA, Jan. 5.—(Special Correspondence.) Santa Ana was thrown into a fury of excitement about 5 o'clock Friday evening when a telegram was received by Sheriff Lacey that the Ontario Bank robbers had passed thru Olive, this county, at the head of the San Joaquin Canyon and that they were headed for the Mexican line. The telegram gave a description of the robbers and of the horse and buggy they were driving and asked Sheriff Lacey and his deputies to keep an eye on the fugitives along the San Joaquin hills if possible. In a few minutes after the telegram was received the Sheriff, together with Sheriff-elect Nichols, Officers Morgan and Preble and one or two other arms men, started off in pursuit. They were not those wanted. One of the men who left their buggy at South Riverside, and who were armed with Winchesters and revolvers, is George Fenzard, a real estate agent, and formerly in partnership with man named Newman, whose name is F. G. Christie, said to be a retired minister. These men were in Pomona when the news of the bank robbery was reported, and at once started out to assist in tracking the robbers. Their residence at Riverside occasioned the suspicion, but on their identification, they were promptly released.

Three hours later.

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40c Fancy French Printed Pon-

tee Silks, 24 inches wide, large variety of styles and colorings; worth \$1 yard.

35c All wool Alabatross and Hen-

petta, in evening shades, cream, pink, blue and lavender; worth 80c and 60c; reduced to

YARD.

95c Astonishing Values in Plain and Fancy French Silks, 24

inches wide, all the latest weaves and effects; worth \$1.50 yard.

French Diagonal Suit-

ings, Camellotte novelties, and Berny Check;

Pattern: reduced to

50c—All Wool French Granite Cloths, mixed

effects for tailor made

full Dress Pattern: re-

\$3.50

\$1.10 Lyons Silks, Black Fig-

ure, with forehead pleasure of several

in a mile; was she red riot

act to him, and he professed penitence.

He procured employment, but as he ex-

plained to his wife he was working on

commission, and consequently re-

ceived no pay until the contract he was

working on was paid in.

After his home was sold, he

had again kicked over the traces,

had got fired from the office where

he was employed, and was engaged in

painting the city a brilliant and soul-

inspiring tint of red.

The financial end of the proposition had been solved by de-

positing the diamond ring already alluded

to his wife.

He was engaged in the obliging business

of making small advances.

He confided to his wife, too, while again overcome by

a penitential mood, that if she didn't help

him out he would get into serious trouble.

He explained on certain occasions his ad-

sorption to his employer.

From being a bloated bond-

holder in a wealthy railroad corpora-

tion to a drunken idler, drawing the

dollars from his wife's pocket, a pretty

big drop, but T. L. Young had made it.

On New Year's eve he had a demijohn

of whisky set up in the room, when

he began to come home, somewhat

slightly the worse for wear, he proceeded

to whoop things up in a striking fashion.

He tumbled the furniture over, poured the

whisky over the carpeted door, smashed

the various articles of ornament scattered

around and went to bed.

He was soon up again, by the time

he had got dressed, and was again

drinking, when his wife came in to get married.

She had a hoodoo time of the year to get married.

ROMNEY Held to Answer.

Pompey Smith, the notorious negro,

given to welding a "razor" at

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Facts About Making the City Assessment.

Demands of Men Employed in the Street Department in Dispute.

Mr. Watson Says He Will Straighten the Matter Out—At the Court-house—Some of the New Deputies.

Bustle and confusion prevailed in some of the offices at the City Hall yesterday on account of the changes in management to go into effect tomorrow. There was a good deal of wire-pulling and, at times, the corridor was considerably crowded with office-seekers and others.

At the Courthouse three applications for divorces were granted, and there were quite a number of minor cases disposed of. The new county officers in several cases gave out the lists of their appointees.

AT THE CITY HALL.

Making City Assessments.

LITTLE SAVING BY THE COUNTY DOING IT.

A misc conception, it is believed, is prevalent regarding the best means of making city assessments under the present law and city charter. Under the law the city may obtain a copy of the assessments of city property as made by the county from the County Assessor upon payment of the amount fixed by law as compensation for that officer. It has been frequently remarked that if this was to be done a large saving of expense to the city would be effected, for the city would not have to pay the salaries of the deputies from the County Assessor, and could canvass the city and make the assessment.

At first sight it would appear that the city would save a big expense by taking the assessment from the books of the County Assessor. Upon more careful investigation, however, it appears that the net saving would be very little, if any.

With the assessment made by the city as it stands, even for the past several years the cost for deputies for the City Assessor is about \$500 per year, and the cost of maintaining the City Assessor's maps is under rather than over \$400, making an aggregate expense of \$500 that would be saved by getting the assessment roll from the County Assessor.

There is, however, another side to the question. The law allows the County Assessor 12½ cents per sq ft for furnishing the city a copy. A folio is 100 words and every separate word is a name, every dollar sign, every figure and every ditto mark is counted as one word. The city assessment book contains eleven folios with about two hundred pages each. These pages will average about five folios to a page, which would make in all about eleven hundred folios. At the legal rate for copying the cost would be \$1275.

Another item which must be taken into account is the collection of personal property. This is to be done by the County Assessor to make this collection, and as the County Assessor does not have his books in shape to make the copy for the city before July 1, the collection period will probably be delayed until after July 1, so that the person paying the taxes when he is being done a personal called on by a deputy states that he has a number of pieces of real estate in the city which are assessed by the county, the deputy is compelled to rely on the truthfulness of the person's statement, and cannot collect the tax on personal property which he may find in possession of the person visited. If the statement of that person be true, the personal property will be assessed on the books of the County Assessor's office and a copy of those books will be turned over to the city. Such being the case the owner of personal property who owns no real estate, may, if he desires, evade taxation on his personal property without probability of detection.

In order to make this canvass for the collection of personal property taxes it will cost the city, it is estimated, less than about \$2000.

Another difficulty which will arise if, under the new system, the assessment roll is obtained from the county is in connection with the collection of city taxes. The county cannot be compelled to do this, and the result is the City Tax and License Collector must do it. Suppose that on March 1 (the time of assessment) a piece of real estate in the city is owned by Mr. Jones, who, at a date later, sells it to Mr. Smith. The latter, however, does not convey the property to Mr. Clark. Some time in October Mr. Clark comes into the City Tax Collector's office, and says he wants to pay his taxes. The first question is as to whom the property is assessed. Mr. Clark says he purchased the property from Mr. Smith, but does not know in such a case the Tax Collector's office to step into the City Assessor's office and get desired information.

It is very frequent the case that in one or another of the offices in the City Hall the location and ownership of city property, as shown upon the assessor's maps, is desired. If the city assessments are taken from the County Assessor's books, the maps in the City Assessor's office will be kept corrected to date, and the result would be that, in order to secure reliable information of the kind mentioned, a trip must be made to the Courthouse in every instance.

Of course, if the collection of city taxes, as well as the making of city assessments, were to be done by the county in a manner similar to that now proposed for the proposed revision of the city charter, the situation would be different. It is believed, however, there would be practically no saving in having the assessments made by the county, so long as the city continues to collect its own taxes.

The Council.

SPECULATION AS TO THE COMMITTEES—THE COMMISSIONS.

Densely ignorant, the members of the incoming City Council appeared to be yesterday when asked anything about appointments to be made by that body when it meets tomorrow. Nearly all the Republican members were about the City Hall yesterday, but it was not known what the friends of the various candidates for position to be filled by the commissions were busy looking after their interests.

The appointments of committee, although overshadowed by the other matters to be decided, are causing a good deal of speculation. There are seven standing committees and eight Councilmen to divide them among, the president being ex-officio a member of all standing committees. The chairmanship of the Water Supply Committee, although not involving so much work on man's part, is probably the most important position, next to the president. The Republican majority

in the Council will be bound by the platform of the Republican City Convention, which advocates city ownership and control of the waterworks at the earliest practicable moment. All matters in connection with waterworks ownership will naturally go to that committee and the "mid-over" members. This would come close giving it to Munson of the Third, who has held it before and was, it is thought, will also get the Board of Public Works.

Judge Clark heard the appeal in the case against W. H. Buehler, formerly a member of the Board of Education, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court, yesterday morning.

Buehler had collected of Seving inhabitants treated George McCurdy in the rear of his drug store, some months ago, and was fined \$500, and Judge Smith, in passing upon the legal questions raised, took occasion to express his opinion of the case in unmeasured terms, denouncing the scene of the crime as a "hell-hole," and worse than a brothel.

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

Doreno Capasso sought to obtain his release from the County Jail through the medium of habeas corpus proceedings, in Department One, yesterday morning. He was held to answer by Justice Austin results for the murder of Edward C. Johnson on December 29 last, but claims that the evidence shows that the deceased was stabbed by one Giovanni Carraza, and not by him, and that, therefore, he is illegally detained.

After hearing the matter argued, Judge Smith took it under advisement.

BURGLAR CONVICTED.

Alexander Bankhead, a young negro, appeared before Judge Smith and a jury, in Department One yesterday, for trial upon the charge of having committed burglary, with Frank Washington, at the residence of John Thill, at Sunnyside, on November 14, last, and was convicted in short order. He will receive sentence on Wednesday next.

Court Notes.

Pursuant to stipulation, the attorneys for John Craig, the condemned murderer, were granted ten days' additional time by Judge Smith yesterday within which to prepare and file their proposed bill of exceptions.

C. L. Morton, alias Frank Monroe, appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning for arraignment upon the charge of forgery preferred against him, and, on entering his plea of guilty thereto, was remanded to jail Monday, when he will receive sentence.

Upon motion of the District Attorney, informations were filed in Department One yesterday morning, charging David Daniels with assault with a deadly weapon; W. D. Davenport with grand larceny, and George A. Ford with an attempt to commit robbery; and all three defendants were ordered to appear for arraignment on Monday.

The defendants in the case of the First National Bank of Los Angeles vs. Walter S. Maxwell et al., recently decided by Judge Clark, were granted ten days' additional time yesterday within which to file their notice of intention to move for a new trial.

The trial of the case of Gregory Perkins, Jr., as assignee of the estate of Muller & Son, vs. the National Bank of Los Angeles, was resumed before Judge Shaw in Department Five yesterday, but was not concluded, and went over until Monday.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

F. A. Mawacie vs. Françoise Leonis et al.; action to foreclose a mortgage for \$785.50.

John C. Kofoed vs. Henry L. Pinney et al.; action to set aside a default and annul a decree of foreclosure for non-service of summons.

George B. Beebe, administrator, vs. Estate of G. B. Beebe, action to quiet title to lots at Santa Monica.

P. A. Stanton vs. Irvin M. Dobbins; action to compel the specific performance of a contract.

Demands for Street Work.

MORE EMPLOYEES THAN THE ORDINANCE ALLOWS.

For a day or two past it has been intimated about the City Hall that there were a number of demands for services of men employed on the street department which had not yet been presented to the Council. Several men have, at one time or another, called at the proper office for warrants for their services, only to find there had been no demands passed for them. Since Saturday, Mr. Watson said yesterday that there were demands to the amount of \$1200 or more for the services of laborers, which demands had not yet been presented to the Council. These demands had been held back because in excess of the ordinance. A large portion of men employed on the department, Mr. Watson said, were dismissed one week ago. They were told to seek employment elsewhere, and this was believed, would about make up the payroll which the ordinance would allow for the past week.

Superintendent Watson said he intended to leave the matter all straightened out when he goes out of the office, and not turn over any unpaid bills for Mr. Howard, the incoming superintendent, to be bothered with the past week.

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A Provisional Request.

A communication from Secretary William of the Chamber of Commerce filed for presentation to the City Council, says that at a meeting of the board of directors of that organization, held January 2, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the plan of the Los Angeles Direct Line Company to take the entire city and county, and showing the number of people living within the same, manufacturing industries, etc., is hereby endorsed by this organization, and the City Council requested to assist the undertaking, provided the work can be done at what, in the opinion of the Council, is a reasonable expense."

To Operate Telephones.

Martin Marsh stated yesterday that it is the intention to, within two or three days, give people an opportunity to see what kind of service the Los Angeles Telephone Company can give under the franchise agreement made months ago. A sample telephone will be placed at the City Hall, and another at some public place, for the purpose of demonstrating what may be done with the kind of telephone proposed to be used. An agent will thereafter solicit subscriptions. The franchise will be forfeited unless the proposed system of telephones is in operation under it within six months from date.

The Larabee Franchise.

The ordinance granting an extensive franchise to the Los Angeles Consolidated Railway Company (nominally to Mr. Larabee) is still in the hands of the Mayor. The ten days, at the expiration of which the ordinance will become a law, without the Mayor's signature, if he does not veto it, have nearly elapsed.

City Hall Notes.

The Chestnut-street school will be re-opened tomorrow, together with the other schools. City Engineer Dockweiler filed his annual report with the City Clerk, just at the hour of closing yesterday afternoon. The report compares very favorably with that of last year.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts.

THREE APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge Clark heard and granted the application of Dulia E. Waterhouse, for a decree, divorcing her from William J. Waterhouse, upon the ground of desertion, by default, yesterday morning.

The other two cases were that of Mattie Barber, which was partially heard on Wednesday last, again came up before Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning, and, after one more witness had been examined for the plaintiff, a decree was ordered, as prayed.

Upon motion of the plaintiff, the case

OUR FIRST BIRTHDAY

Anniversary, February 1, will be preceded by our First Grand Annual

STOCK-TAKING SALE

We'll wind up the first year of our existence as Clothiers in Los Angeles with a rattling, rousing, ringing sale that will reduce our stock, previous to taking inventory, and please those who have put off buying clothes until after the Holidays. The reduction applies to every article in every department.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS AND CAPS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Remember, Monday is the first day.

12½ %
OFF

BROWN BROS.,

CLOTHIERS,
FURNISHERS,
HATTERS.

249-251 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

ONE MONTH MORE.

Dr. Shores Extends the
\$5.00 Rate for all
Diseases Until
Feb. 1.

All Patients Who Apply This Month
Will Receive FREE One of Dr.
Shores' New and Latest Instru-
ments for the Treatment and
Cure of Catarrh; Also All Pa-
tients Now Under Treat-
ment Will Receive the
Instrument FREE.

Remember, Under no Circumstances
Will This Low Rate Be Extended
or Renewed After This Month.

The Lowest Fee Ever Of-
fered for Expert Spe-
cialty Service.

In Informing the public so often of the little time left in which to take advantage of this notable offer to treat all diseases until cured for \$5.00 a month, medicine free, Dr. Shores has only one object, that all may have an opportunity to avail themselves of this very low fee for expert specialty services.

During the closing days of this low rate last month hundreds were turned away, being unable to gain admittance.

This will positively be the last month in which chronic sufferers will have a chance to test this wonderful treatment at the low cost of \$5.00 a month.

WHAT IT MEANS.

It means that the ONLY COST to patients for a full course of Dr. Shores' expert specialty system is only \$5.00 a month, medicine free, and all who apply this month will be furnished with one of Dr. Shores' new instruments for the treatment and cure of Catarrh; also all patients now under treatment will be supplied with this instrument.

Upon motion of Supervisor Hanly, the sum of \$4000 was ordered transferred from the general road fund to that of the Assessor to meet the expenses incurred in improving Grand avenue at Glendale, upon the completion of said work.

The bill of the Excelsior Bridge Company, \$234, for the construction of a bridge in the Cahuenga-road district, was accepted and said roads duly placed.

The clerk was directed to advertise for bids on a fifty-two-foot span bridge at El Monte, said bids to be opened on January 23.

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CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 5, 1895.—The barometer at 5 a.m. registered 30.03; at 5 p.m. 29.35. The thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 50 deg. and 54 deg. Maximum temperature, 58 deg.; minimum temperature, 48 deg. Character of weather, cloudy. Rainfall for the past twenty-four hours, 1.13 inches; rainfall for season, 6.49 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

A man one time a good thing had, Which people would have prized, But he never sold a single one, For he never advertised.

—(Printer's Ink.)

In this paper yesterday had the following advertisement below, but on account of inclemency of the weather and to accommodate those who could not come, we will continue the sale or "advertisements" until next day at Burger's, No. 235 South Spring street, for the benefit of his many patrons, and to those that have not as yet visited his bargain mart, which we think there are but few in Los Angeles and vicinity. Here goes; come to-morrow. Eastman & Bros. Company Royal perfumes, and Warrick & Sons of France. French perfume, popular California, C. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated perfumes. You know what you have to pay for them elsewhere; 50 cents an ounce. Ask anywhere. Our price tomorrow, choice of any of the above three firms' perfumes, any odor at 20 cents an ounce. We furnish you bottles free. Another great special sale will be Saturday, Feb. 1, from six o'clock to 8 p.m., at Second and Park, and children's gold rings at 10 cents each. B. Levy's of Boston, La Blache face powder, 25 cents a box. Hair brushes, clothes brushes and shoe brushes, worth up to 50 cents, at 15 cents each. Come and see the Little Giant Bargain Giver. Burger is the man, and No. 235 South Spring street is the place, four doors south of the Los Angeles Theater.

No one of you using that old machine, or going to borrow your neighbor's, for you can buy a new White for \$20. We don't belong to any combine, and believe in the old saying, small profits and quick sales; we have tried it for some time and find the public knows a good thing when they see it; we pay no commission; employ no agents, and sell direct. We are anxious of that saving, which amounts from \$30 to \$45 on each machine. Now, to convince yourself that we are selling new goods, and have got the best, call and examine our stock; new machines for rent for \$2 per month. White S. M. office, No. 235 South Spring, between Second and Third.

Do not waste cast-off clothing. "Economy is the road to wealth." It also enables those already rich to add to their fortunes.

From moth and mold your old, partially-worn clothing, children's clothing, or any garments that can be made over into children's clothing. Anything of this description left at the Times business office will be useful in supplying those in need. No matter how small the amount you have, or how badly worn, it will be welcome, either with money to buy new. If inconvenient to send in the articles you have, get them ready, notify us, and they will be called for.

The Eastern Market Company, J. B. Stuhland, recently of Chicago, manager, will make a specialty of choice men's and women's clothing, hats and accessories, started business yesterday at 235 South Spring street, corner of Fourth, with a grand opening, which was attended by hundreds of people. The place was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, and the display of choice viands, an unexpectedly low prices, was very fine.

Mrs. C. Dose has removed her stylish millinery establishment opposite her old store, No. 230½ W. Harrison Street, second floor. Ladies, who have the latest style record of the past will be a guarantee for the future. Having greatly reduced the expense of selling millinery, I can give my customers benefit of the same. Call and be convinced. Rooms 43 and 44.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Olive Street, opposite the post, the choir will render Hallelujahs in mass and morning with full orchestral accompaniment. The services are always crowded to overflowing, and the public, though always welcome, should be at the church in good season for the service which begins at half past 7 o'clock.

T. B. Linnmore will preach at East Los Angeles Christian Church, North Broadway, today at 10 o'clock a.m., and 2 o'clock and 7:30 p.m., and on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock and 7:30 p.m. Come and hear an able man preach the gospel. No collections, except at 11 o'clock a.m. Sunday.

Another carload of pianos just received at Williamson's Music Store, No. 327 South Spring. These pianos were bought for spot cash in New York and shipped before the advance in freight rates. Purchasers can have the advantage by calling at once.

Dr. Tracy gives his illustrated lecture on "The Nation's Curse," and Miss Gertrude Auld, the phenomenal soprano, sings in Simpson Tabernacle, at 7:30 o'clock. At night, the collection will be taken at the door. A silver offering asked.

Special offers on waste periodicals, magazines or old books to The Times office, or "Leave address and they will be called for, and they will be given to the poor and unfortunate.

For saddle horses, riding school, buggies, phaetons, two or three-seaters, or four-in-hand tallyho, go to Grand Avenue Livery Stable, No. 514 South Grand avenue. Telephone 730.

The family of John A. Logan W.R.C. will give a social hop in the G.A.R. Hall, No. 612 South Spring street, Wednesday evening, January 9, at 8 P.M. All friends of the order are invited to attend.

Potomac Black Hair Parlors, Miss L. S. Eby of Chicago has secured the services of a hair-dresser just from Paris. No. 211 South Broadway, rooms 25 and 26.

For good single, double and tally-ho turns, at reasonable rates, go to the George Stables, No. 510 South Broad-

way, J. W. Sanderson, proprietor.

March 9, the carriage painter, has re-

moved from Second street to Nos. 151 and 155 North Los Angeles street, over Hobbs' carriage shop.

Miss N. Alfrey has a large class in dramatic expression and stage art. New

members received this week. Stage dancing taught. School for physical training, education and dancing. No. 226 South Spring street.

School for investigators in occultism; none but those of wealth and leisure need apply. Mrs. Fannie Green, No. 144 South May street, corner of 3rd and 4th.

The Jenny Lind of this age, Miss Gertrude Auld, sings in Simpson Tabernacle tonight, and Dr. Tracy lectures. Silver offering at the door.

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School of Art and Design, No. 110 West Second street. Branches, Pomona College, Pasadena, Marlborough School, city; Chatsworth.

The hotel is the cheapest. See the standard sewing machine. Coast agency at Williamson's Music Store, No. 227 South Spring street.

Rev. A. C. Banc will preach at Trinity Methodist Church, Broadway. Morning, "Holiness or Hell;" evening, "The Bolted Door."

Wanted—an experienced glove-maker at Los Angeles Glove Manufactory. Wilson Block, corner First and Spring. Take ele-

vation. For he never advertised.

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Miss N. Alfrey has a large class in dramatic expression and stage art. New

Stock-taking Sale. Ladies' Cloaks and suits Never Sold for So Little Money.

Cloaks.

Extraordinary reductions—every garment halved.

Ladies' Jackets—Splendid quality English Cheviots, in black, brown and Oxford mixed, braid and fur-trimmed and tailor-stitched garments, worth from \$7.50 to \$10; now

Ladies' Long Coats—Splendid quality black beaver, fur-edged, full length, reverses; now \$15; now

Ladies' Jackets—Elegant wide black Beaver cheviot broad-trimmed full collar made; also comes in tan, in West-of-England cloth; worth fully \$20; now

Ladies' Frock or Long Coat—Splendid imported broadcloth, applique-trimmed, full collar fur-edged, astrakhan fur edge-lined with all-silk satin; now

Ladies' Suits—Very neat fancy mixed broken checked cheviots lined throughout; a splendid suit; now \$10; now

Ladies' Suits—Genuine all-wool storm serge, in black and white one; rippled skirt jacket; worth \$12; now

Ladies' Gloves—Only 75¢

Ladies' Mousquetaire—All the odds and ends that were made out of the Chinese cloaks and garments are included in this lot; not a pair worth less than \$1; many sold at \$1.50 and \$1.75; now

Ladies' fine Wool Cashmere Gloves—Large showing of different styles, in both double and single; worth from 50¢ to 75¢; the pair reduced to

25¢

Men's Underwear—A special table of \$1.25 and \$1.50 sorts, including such makes as Norfolk and New Brunswick and such others as now

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THE LOST OPAL OF MYSORE,

DR.

THE SECRET OF THE GHAUTS.

By William Murray Graydon.

[From a Special Contributor.]

CHAPTER X.

How the Opal Fulfilled Its Destiny. Four whole days had gone by since the fire at the palace. It was now an hour before dawn, on the fifth morning, and the audience room of the Residency was lighted by a cluster of wax candles. Up and down the floor Col. Teversham paced with restless steps. He had risen thus early in order to transact some important business in the cool of the morning, and was momentarily expecting his private secretary.

The colonel had returned to Mysore on the previous day, as had also the shooting party from the Neelgherry hills, owing to one of the officers having been seriously trampled by a mad elephant.

It was a sad home coming for Capt. Cheesney and Capt. Dundas. They found the town excited over the mysterious disappearance of the boys, of whom no trace had yet been discovered, though search parties had been scouring the neighborhood.

The missing arms and horses pointed to premeditated flight, and from the fact that four horses were taken, it was believed in barracks that Pink Triscott had decoyed the lads away. On this assumption Col. Teversham at once telegraphed to all available points. His attachment to Myles was well known and he openly expressed a hearty unexpected interest in Jack Warden.

Indeed, he took the affair so much to heart as to ignore the explosion at the palace; at another time he would have deemed it worthy of grave investigation.

Pershad Jung was as deeply distressed as the Resident. He disclaimed all knowledge of the boy's flight, and stated that he had never seen the two missing lads. He did not think it worth while to explain that his turban was worn very low in order to hide a half-healed wound on his forehead.

The Rajah sent a message of condolence, and wanted to know if he could be of any service. Baboo Singh, who had a story to tell, lurked in the fortress, summing up the number of Indians lost. Motes Mai likewise remained invisible, but Paitu's mother was seen to weep and tear her hair.

No one had seen the missing lads after the fire, and the only clue to their subsequent movements came from the English survivor who said that a party of gunners had passed his bungalow on the Sudder road at an early hour of the morning. This was as good as nothing, as the Sudder road could be the starting point for a dozen routes.

Little else but the mystery was talked or thought of, and perhaps that is why English civilians and soldiers failed to notice these very significant things. These were the sudden increase in the Hindu population of Mysore, the groups of earnest talkers in the native bazaars and the travel-worn strangers who were constantly passing in and out the fortress gates.

Such, then, was the situation when we find "Peverilus" impatiently awaiting his steed in the cool/dark of the morning, and with no premonition of what the coming day held in store.

Capt. Cheesney finally appeared, looking haggard and anxious, and with blue circles under his eyes that told of a sleepless night.

"No news yet?" were his first words.

"None, I regret to say," replied the colonel.

"I feared so; this suspense is breaking me down. My poor boy!"

"There is no reason to despair, Cheesney. They will be found sooner or later. You did not believe me, I know. I'll wager you didn't believe me, either."

"Very little, colonel, I admit. So there is less excuse for my being late."

"No master," interrupted the colonel. "I am tempted to send you back to bed. Still, since you are here, we may as well attend to these dispatches before the heat of the day."

He seated himself at a long, flat desk, and Capt. Cheesney sank wearily into a chair on the opposite side. Between them was a great stack of documents, which speedily engrossed their attention.

Five minutes slipped by. Then, hasty steps were heard in the hall and a very ringing soldier burst unceremoniously into the room.

"What does this mean?" thundered the colonel, as he rose and pushed his chair back. "I gave orders not to be disturbed. Who are you?"

"John Hoskins, your excellency, a private of Co. B," blurted the man excitedly. "I was on duty all night, watching for a leopard in the nullah west of the town. On the way back, hardly an hour ago, saw 400 or 500 armed natives marching into town by the Sudder road."

"You are a mistaken boy man," exclaimed Capt. Cheesney, rising to his feet.

"The scoundrel is drunk," cried the colonel, angrily. "He shall pay dear for

Col. Teversham looked wistfully at Jack and Myles, as though he would embrace both. Seeing no immediate chance of doing so, he turned indignantly at Triscott. "You are a deserter, sir," he said sharply, "and I doubt not that you tempted these lads away. I am glad that your conscience prompted you to bring them back."

"Go on," said the colonel, with a groan. "What of my boy?"

"I swam with him to shore," resumed Mohendro. "The men-sahib and child fled with me to the river Jumna. There we found a boat and drifted down as far as the confluence of the Ganges. We upset on a rock, and—the men-sahib was drowned."

"I did not, my master," replied the Hindu. "The men-sahib and child fled with me to the river Jumna. There we found a boat and drifted down as far as the confluence of the Ganges. We upset on a rock, and—the men-sahib was drowned."

"These words recalled all to the threatening crisis, and warned them that the present was no time for emotion or rejoicing.

Briefly and simply Myles gave a hurried outline of all that he and Mohendro had done in the four days, and every ear listened with rapt attention. The narrative, amazing and startling though it was, bore conviction with it, and when the lad concluded the mutiny was as clear as daylight.

"Mogul Mir arrived, hours ago," exclaimed Capt. Dundas. "At any moment the insurrection may break out."

"The young sahib again," he muttered.

"How do you know?" asked the colonel dreamily. "I saw it from the first."

"But first we will try to help ourselves,

did you leave my wife and child to the flames?"

"I did not, my master," replied the Hindu. "The men-sahib and child fled with me to the river Jumna. There we found a boat and drifted down as far as the confluence of the Ganges. We upset on a rock, and—the men-sahib was drowned."

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THE RUSH FOR OUR ANNUAL.

Already nearly 24,000 copies of the Annual Trade Number of The Times, issued January 1st, have been served to the public, including regular subscribers. A large second edition will shortly be printed, and all demands will be supplied.

SENATOR WHITE'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The question of supreme importance before the people of this portion of Southern California is that of a deep-sea harbor. To insist upon the importance of this question is like carrying coals to Newcastle. So obvious and pressing is the issue that it is understood by every citizen who has knowledge of current affairs.

The time for governmental action in this matter has arrived; in fact, action has already been too long delayed. The great and growing interests of Southern California are suffering incalculable loss by reason of this delay. The question has been canvassed and re-canvassed in all its phases. All that there is to say, pro or con, has been said over and over again. The time for discussion and postponement is past. The public interests imperatively demand that action shall be taken by Congress, without further delay, to give to the people of this section that ocean outlet for their commerce to which they are justly entitled.

Repeatedly have the government engineers made careful examinations of the coast, and as often have they reported unanimously in favor of the harbor site at San Pedro. These expert official reports leave no possible room to doubt the feasibility of constructing a deep-water harbor at that point. The expense, as indicated by these reports, will be insignificant as compared with the vast benefits which will result from the work.

There is one man who holds the key to the situation. It lies within his power to set the machinery in motion which will bring about the desired result in the near future. Without his initiative, further delay is inevitable, with the possible defeat of the project. That man is United States Senator Stephen M. White. In his hands is the opportunity of a lifetime. Upon him rests the duty and the responsibility of taking prompt and decisive action in this all-important matter.

It is not within the province of any member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, nor of any Senator, to do anything in this harbor matter unless Senator White shall take the initiative. Overwhelming support can be brought to his standard if he chooses to lead. This has been true to a great extent from the beginning. It is more true now than ever. Unless he throws his earnest personality into the case, it will be useless for others to act, for their efforts, however persistent and earnest, would be of little avail.

If Senator White will take hold of this matter as he should, and ask—ask in the name of the people of California, whom he has the great honor to

represent—an appropriation for the improvement of San Pedro harbor at the present session, the appropriation will be granted, and the harbor at San Pedro will become virtually an accomplished fact. The Southern Pacific Company's lobbyists for Santa Monica feel this to be true, and know that with Senator White and the people and the press against them, their cause is lost.

Senator Ransom has less than sixty days of senatorial life left him, yet day by day he is directing his efforts toward a postponement of the San Pedro harbor matter. There is positively no reason for such postponement.

There is no question of such vital importance appealing to the philanthropy of today, as this question of housing this lower strata of humanity which is to be found in every great city, living in disregard of all sanitary laws, and, in many instances, of all laws of decency and morality.

Out of the cellars and underground apartments, from the overcrowded rooms of dilapidated and filthy tenements, where men and women herd together like cattle, come many of the evils which affect the industrial, social and moral conditions of the poor of a city's population. In many foreign cities we learn that stringent regulations have been adopted looking to the prevention of all construction in the future of houses built in violation of all sanitary law, and arranged for the purpose of housing men under conditions such as the wise farmer would not permit for his cattle. House to house inspection has been established in many of the old world cities to enforce the rules against overcrowding and other ills which exist, and which are detrimental to health. And in addition to this the authorities have gone so far in these miserable alleys, where the life-giving sunshine has been found largely excluded, as to destroy extended areas of slum property, in order to extirpate these narrow, lane-like streets where filth accumulates and disease germs are propagated and little children die daily for want of pure air and sunshine. As says a recent writer in the Review of Reviews, "It is the plain business of the community to take scientific hold of the slums precisely as a farmer would proceed to drain and reclaim a swamp. It is the business of society to see that the streets are wide enough to let in air and sunshine, and that no houses or rooms shall be used for human habitations into which air and light do not amply penetrate. It is the business of the community to see that the best of schools are provided; that the children have some proper physical culture and manual training as well as mental and moral instruction; that playgrounds are provided; that criminal influences are eradicated to the utmost; that baths and evening classes, as the auxiliaries of ordinary school facilities should be placed where every poor child may have access to them, and that landlords are compelled to cooperate by repairing or destroying every dwelling which does not conform to a reasonable standard as to its arrangements and sanitary conditions."

As before stated, it is easily within the range of Senator White's power to succeed in securing this appropriation at the present session, if he takes hold of the matter in earnest. Southern California has been neglected. It has had practically no public improvements. It is time for a new deal. It is the manifest and imperative duty of Senator White to press this question to immediate solution. He has placed himself on record on the right side of this measure. The Times does not mean to impugn his sincerity, but it insists that he is in duty bound to take prompt action at the present session, in conformity to his expressed opinions and preferences.

The case has come to the parting of the ways, and public interest now requires that the friends of San Pedro—that Senator White, above all others, upon whom everything depends—shall pursue the road which bears the telltale sign-board, "The Public Interest."

Rarely in the history of the United States Senate has that body refused appropriations asked by a Senator for harbor improvements within his State, when such improvements were backed up by a unanimously favorable report of a board of United States army engineers; and never within the history of the United States has Congress, save in one instance, reversed the report of a board upon a harbor site, and, ignoring the board, selected another site.

Senator White has this great prestige back of him in the San Pedro harbor matter, and cannot fail if he sets about the work with that earnestness born of the sincerity which we believe he possesses as a Senator.

Congressional sentiment is reported to be strongly in favor of San Pedro, both in the Senate and in the House; but everything awaits the action of Senator White. Representative Cannon is fully committed to San Pedro, and may be relied upon to act promptly and effectively when the time comes. But at present the matter rests with the Senate, and the Senate will take no action until Senator

White elects to set the ball in motion.

Will the Senator take immediate steps to give to the people of Southern California what they demand and are justly entitled to—a deep-sea harbor at San Pedro?

THE BUSINESS OF SOCIETY.

Modern civilization is many-sided and evolutionary. It has not alone to do with matters of culture and refinement, with art and science and literary advancement, but there is a broader and more philanthropic side to it which regards also the physical well-being of its subjects. An enlightened government endeavors to employ all such means as are essential to make of the children of the republic worthy citizens, taking them from the midst of evil surroundings and placing them where they shall be enveloped by a social atmosphere of order and morality. This the State owes to every child upon whom it would confer the rights of citizenship and political sovereignty. The long slumbering consciences of the people of our well-to-do classes are gradually being awakened to a realizing sense of the debt which they owe to the children of the slums, the little social outcasts which are found in every large city, who open their eyes upon an environment of filth and poverty and too often of crime. In European cities of late, great attention has been given to these vital matters, and the question of how to best house the poor and dependent classes has been given due prominence. It is a question which closely pertains to the public health, and statistical demonstrations leave no doubt of the fact that the death rate among families living in the close quarters of tenement houses is vastly larger than the average death rate for the community at large.

There is no question of such vital importance appealing to the philanthropy of today, as this question of housing this lower strata of humanity which is to be found in every great city, living in disregard of all sanitary laws, and, in many instances, of all laws of decency and morality.

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As before stated, it is easily within

SKY-SCRAPING.



(The Moon): "Where are you going, old woman, so high?"
(The Witch Carlisle): "To sweep the cobwebs out of the sky." —(Old nursery rhyme.)

KINDRED WITH NATURE.

There's that within me which does ever feel Its kinship with the earth—the wide, sweet earth.

Environed with its atmosphere of calm, Its sky jeweled with stars and lit with suns, And even its great lap silvered with rivers, And walled round with majestic heights.

Capped with white snows or thick with wood.

Rising till their loftiest pinnacles

Seem freighted with the ever-twinkling stars.

Brown—purple—blue—green—yellow—white—within the sky.

As if new-born, though great and bright as if new-born.

And the sun—its golden disk—shines like a star.

And the moon—its silver disk—shines like a star.

And the stars—like diamonds in the dark.

And the clouds—like soft, white, fleecy clouds.

And the birds—like tiny, winged things.

And the flowers—like blossoms on the trees.

And the leaves—like green, glistening leaves.

And the water—like clear, transparent water.

And the air—like a cool, fragrant breeze.

And the earth—like a mother, kind and strong.

And the sea—like a mother, kind and strong.

And the sky—like a mother, kind and strong.

And the clouds—like a mother, kind and strong.

And the birds—like a mother, kind and strong.

And the flowers—like a mother, kind and strong.

And the leaves—like a mother, kind and strong.

And the water—like a mother, kind and strong.

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And the earth—like a mother, kind and strong.



NAPOLEON'S ONLY SON

(From a Special Contributor.)

The son of Napoleon I, Francis Charles Joseph Napolon Bonaparte, King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, Prince of Parma, was ushered into the world with a pomp, rapturous acclaim and eulogy that told of his precious dignity and importance. It was nearly at the cost of her own life that the Empress Maria Louise presented Napoleon with this eagerly-desired heir. Never has there been more forcible exemplification of the truth that "man proposes, God disposes," than in the destiny of her child.

At the infant's first wailing cry, his exultant sire saluted the pink morsel of flesh with a kiss, and laid it beside the cradle upon the pulsing babe the great eagle of the Legion of Honor, the grand cross of the Iron Crown, and the order of the Golden Fleece. When the baby was baptized in the Cathedral of Notre Dame by Cardinal Fesch, an Archduke of Austria and the mother of Napoleon were his spous-

about 9 or 10 he gravely said to the Emperor Francis: "Grandpa, isn't it true that when I was in Paris, I had pages?" "Yes." "And isn't it true that I am called King of Rome?" "When you are older, I can explain it better," replied the Emperor. "I am Emperor of Austria, as you know. But I am also King of Jerusalem, although I haven't any power over Jerusalem."

The little chap remembered the children who had surrounded him at the Tuilleries and at Rambouillet, and he probably wanted playmates at Schonbrunn. He were King of Rome, he didn't see why he couldn't have them. In 1817, Major Louis de la Motte-Picquart, of Paris, leaving the little six-year-old Francis Napoleon in the care of his grandfather, the Emperor loved the child in his way. In form he gave him the sort of training the imperial princes received. As soon as the boy got old enough he had one distinguished professor to teach him algebra, another to drive philosophy, natural law, politics and economics into his poor head. Maj. Weiss instructed this little recluse in the palace of Schonbrunn in fortifications! And he had to pass examinations before the imperial family. He is said to have passed them very well. When he was 16, Prince Diebitschstein gravely taught him what his father, Napoleon, had said to him.

On July 22, 1818, when he was 7 years old, the grandfather made him Duke of Reichstadt. It was on this same date, that he learned of his father's death, also on the same date that he brooded over his past. The child was so enthused by his past that he sought to teach himself all the arts of war, and the boy also liked his military practice. His grandfather made him captain of the Imperial Chasseurs.

But the life of the young Duke of Reichstadt was not the healthy one of boys of his age. Many a son of an Austrian peasant had far more fun than he. Some historians say that he was purposely thrown with the gay Duke of Salerno, in

father's death to the young Napoleon, after the revolution of 1830, and called on him to avenge the death of his sire, is it any wonder that the poor, melancholy young fellow declined the task. And shortly before his death there was talk of making him King of Belgium. There was a howl of protest. Then the stout King George, now king for a time, took the show. Napoleon could have had leading him by his thin wasted hand and leading him where his father had gone before. The father who had written: "Ob, may I press him to my heart, upon a fairer shore!"

Beside the laryngeal phthisis which carried the Duke of Reichstadt to his probable early death, there was trouble in the stomach, an hereditary ailment. In this connection there is a pathos in recalling that Napoleon, dying at Longwood, had told them to perform an autopsy on him after death, and ordered that complete diagnosis of the condition of his stomach should be sent to his son, to the Emperor, another to drive philosophy, natural law, politics and economics into his poor head. Maj. Weiss instructed this little recluse in the palace of Schonbrunn in fortifications! And he had to pass examinations before the imperial family. He is said to have passed them very well. When he was 16, Prince Diebitschstein gravely taught him what his father, Napoleon, had said to him.

"Oh, Constance, it's Little Jerome, and we're not even up," whispered Nettie, excitedly. "We will be out in a minute," she added aloud.

When they opened the door there stood Little Jerome in a negligee.

"Good morning, Your Highnesses," he said.

"Good morning, Little Jerome," said Nettie; "we are very sorry to keep breakfast waiting."

"I have breakfast until very late, so it makes no difference, but if you would not mind, I think we had better go right to the palace and breakfast there."

"Oh, goody," exclaimed Constance, and quite forgetting herself, she danced up and down, crying "Nettie, Nettie, we will see the King and Queen."

Nettie smiled and said: "I am sure we would be very happy to go immediately to the palace."

So it was settled, and the two started off quite merrily.

Sunlight evidently had never been seen in this land of darkness, so if it had not been for Little Jerome's lantern which was made of a very transparent stone I am afraid they would have gone out on their way a good many times, but as it was they arrived home in safety, the room where they were immediately conducted into the King's presence.

After Nettie and Constance had made due obeisance to the King, who was very much bigger than Little Jerome, in fact quite a little larger than they were, they were taken to a room to prepare for a breakfast with the royal family.

The two princesses soon finished their meal, and Constance pressed it, and, retracing their steps, they soon found themselves in the stateroom.

There Little Jerome met me, and there also they caught their first glimpse of the lovely Queen.

Seeing Nettie and Constance were a little shy, she went softly up to them, and putting an arm around each, drew them gently toward her.

She had heard their reason of coming there, for she said: "Do you not think you had better stay here with me, instead of going further to find your friend?"

"Shall we, Nettie?" whispered Constance.

Nettie was silent.

In a moment she answered. "Yes, Your Majesty; yes, Constance, we will stay."

(The end.)

D. S. M.

CURIOS BURIAL CUSTOMS.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Think of a land so crowded that only the rich can afford to have a grave! And that land is not China or India, but modern, prosperous France.

Down in the quaint little Basque province, among the people that lived there centuries before the rest of France and Spain were settled, and whose language has a closer resemblance to the North American Indian and Chinese than French or Spanish, they have curious ways. One of them is, after a man has been dead a year or so, to take up his bones, and throw all except the skull in a great pit dug in the floor of a chapel and grated over. The skull they put in a queer little box with a stepple on it, that looks for all the world like one of those birdhouses you see upon the trees in the churches, and through the heart-shaped hole in one end the eye socket staring out. Over the hole a placard: "Here lies the head of—"

All around the bare little chapel are shelves from floor to ceiling with these little houses neatly arranged side by side, the occupant of each staring fixedly out of the little window from door to opposite neighbor. If the skull crumbles to dust it shatters into a pit, and the little house has soon a new occupant.

They have a quaint custom in this same queer country, on All-Saints day. A great many of the relatives live at a distance and so have no time to come and say a prayer over the grave, or else are rheumatic and find knees to get up the steps. Therefore it is not conducive to comfort, so they hire a small boy for so much a quarter of an hour to say their prayers for them. In consequence, all over the cemetery you may see small boys devoutly digging their little bare toes into the ground, and repeating the prayers in a business-like manner that must give the powers above a curious impression of human love and remembrance.

In Paris they have the same custom of exhuming the bones after a certain time, but there they throw them all in the common trench, where the poor are crowded together in death, as they are crushed together in life, and make a curious survival of French feeling in our own country, in New Orleans, on this very subject. There they have stone catacombs above ground, and the coffin is put in one of the niches, which is then filled with quick-lime and sealed up. Just as the lime shall have destroyed the contents of the niche, it is opened and made ready for the reception of a new occupant.

IABEL D. MCKEE.

CHAPTER II.—LITTLE GEROME.

"I wonder if the sunlight ever gets in here," said the girl. "I have just stepped into a mud-puddle," said Constance, after they had traveled for about an hour.

"There were no mud-puddles when I was here yesterday," answered Nettie. "Do you suppose it does rain in here?"

"It doesn't seem as if it could, does it? but perhaps it rains from the roof of the house," suggested Constance.

"It is raining," said Nettie.

Neither of the children had very much more to say, so there was quite a silence, but it was finally broken by Nettie.

"Constance," she said, "I don't think this is the way I came yesterday. I think we must have taken another passage."

"To the grotto," was Nettie's command, when they reached the foot of the side stairs.

Along they sped until they reached the grotto where they had left the things they had gathered to take on their journey.

"Constance," whispered Nettie, "I was looking for some things, and by an accident I fell upon a sort of trap-door which opened into a little passageway."

"I followed it in. It is dark, and I think it leads right to the Goblin Mountain," she added, and led Constance into this way,

into a natural rock passage.

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A NEW DEPARTURE IN DENTISTRY.

NOT PAINLESS DENTIST, BUT PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

What at first appeared an Experiment has passed wholly beyond the Experimental Stage.

After some years devoted to experiment and investigation in the effort to devise or discover a method for painless filling, I have now succeeded in perfecting a method which enables me to prepare and fill the most sensitive teeth without pain, with perfect safety to the tooth, and to the absolute satisfaction of the patient. This method I have successfully used for more than two years. Read the following representative letters—many others can be seen at my office:

Dr. S. A. Beecher, one of the oldest and the acknowledged leading dentist of the Northwest, says:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18, 1894.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. A. F. Schiffman, now located in Los Angeles, Cal. As a student—when he began his dental career in my office here in 1874—he soon gave promise of his ability, since displayed, both in his association with me and as established later in an office of his own. He succeeded in a high degree, not only in matters of general practice, but as an expert crown and bridge worker.

His new anaesthetics, obtundents and methods of painless filling of teeth rob the dental chair of its terror. Nervous, sensitive or delicate patients can safely and confidently rely upon the merits of this method, and upon his gentle and thorough treatment.

SAMUEL A. BEECHER, D.D.S.

Dr. J. H. Bryant, until recently a practitioner of dentistry at St. Paul, Minn., and one of the most eminent dentists of the Northwest, says:

LOS ANGLES, Cal., Nov. 28, 1894.

With pleasure I attest my hearty recommendation of the skill, ability and practical work of Dr. A. F. Schiffman as a Doctor of Dental Surgery.

First, I knew him when he entered the office of Dr. S. A. Beecher of St. Paul, Minn., in 1874. In 1879 and '80 he was in my office, and conducted himself with gentlemanly courtesy and professional skill. Secondly, ever since that time I have personally known of his energy and ambition to familiarize himself with all the latest improvements known to the profession, and has given his time, study and money to be master of his work. "Painless Dentistry" has been his acme of ambition, and today he quietly masters the hidden art and robs that terror of its dreaded thoughts.

And, lastly, it is always safe to employ as your dentist such a man who keeps posted with the rapid advancement of the age. Success is his.

J. H. BRYANT, D.D.S., 816 Castelar street.

Dr. A. F. Schiffman,
Dear Sir: I wish to express a few words of praise in regard to your new
painless method.
I consider your method the most wonderful achievement in dentistry, and I con-
gratulate you on being able to contribute so greatly to the comfort of others.
You did my work with such comfort that I cannot do otherwise than commend
your practice to the public. Very gratefully,
588 South Main street.

FEB. 27, 1893.

MRS. T. E. ROWAN.

**Dr. M. Hagan, County Physician, and a well-known Physician and
Surgeon of this city, says:**

After witnessing the effects of the anaesthetic agents used by Dr. Schiffman
in his operations on sensitive teeth, I am unqualifiedly of the opinion that by his
new method he can accomplish all he undertakes.

Dr. A. F. Schiffman,

Dear Sir: You did my dentistry more satisfactorily than any work I ever
before had done, and I feel that it will prove more durable. My teeth are very
sensitive, but you did not hurt me one particle through all the work.
I take great pleasure in recommending you to my friends and others.
Very truly yours,
MRS. F. M. POLHAMES (see Dunn.)

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW METHOD—Of preparing and filling sensitive teeth without pain may be briefly summarized as follows:

It will invariably produce the desired result, And thousands of sufferers who never visit the dental office, through fear of torture, may now have operations performed with comfort and satisfaction.
It does not affect the general condition of the patient unfavorably. Nothing like unconsciousness is ever produced, while the danger from "shock" and the painful effects of nervousness are greatly lessened.
It is of especial value in the treatment of children's teeth. No duty is more needful and imperative in the care of children than that of attending to their teeth, and as the new method robs the dental chair of all its terrors, many children's teeth can now be filled and saved during the term of their required usefulness that have hitherto been neglected and hopelessly lost, because of the pain entailed in attempting to save them.

It makes a thorough operation possible, and herein lies its chief advantage.

Many fillings are lost because the decayed and diseased tooth structure is not thoroughly removed. The most skillful dentist cannot insert a durable filling if the cavity is not properly formed, and very sensitive teeth are often not well prepared for filling, because the patient cannot endure the necessary ordeal. By the aid of my method, however, all teeth are alike insensible to the cutting of instruments, and the most thorough work can be done.

The relief from pain in filling has been peculiarly appreciated by such as are nervous or in delicate health, and by children. I have spared neither time nor expense in preparing myself to practice my new method under the most favorable conditions, consisting of the finest, best and most modern and completely equipped operating rooms on the Coast.

DR. A. F. SCHIFFMAN, Rooms 23, 24, 25 and 26 Schumacher Block, 107 North Spring Street.



[From a Special Contributor.]
In the accounts of the storms last winter frequent mention was made of the great blizzard of '78, and some short descriptions given in the papers carried me back into the very heart of that frightful pestil, and caused me to relive, in the most vivid manner the whole of the three years' experience. I have been in many similar storms of snow, but never in any which had the same sustained, inexorable fury.
It is a matter of fact, a blizzard on the air corresponds to a tempest on the sea, which never affects the sailor twice exactly like. Each norther seems to have a character of its own; one may be short, sharp, gale-kneed and spiteful; another slow, steady, relentless, wearing out the plied people by day after day of storm rage, while another would be simply appealing with the suddenness and infinitude of its snow and the intensity of cold.
Then again each storm has its special code of attack. One threatening, muttering and lowering for days, while another, like "The Great Blizzard," leaps like a sullen tiger on the traveler. It is this form which is so destructive to life. Coming almost instantly out of a clear sky, it dashes the trees to the ground, the school and the husbandmen unprepared for the assault. Such was the character of the blizzard in February, 1873. All day on that memorable date the

pillars, and father, in his great coat, looked like a polar bear. We thought it could not last.

As we were rubbing the ice from the flocks of the tired horses, the men predicted that we were in for an all-night storm. The hired man said that he never seen it snow so fast but once before. We youngsters enjoyed the strangeness of it all, the immeasurableness of the clouds, the snow, the dancing of the lambs, the swirl of the flakes in the red light, which streamed from the barn door, and the brisk, excited talk of the men.

Teams went by with wood, the shouting drivers, sitting on the leeward side of the road, leaving the horses to find the road. Just as we were starting for the house a team drove into the yard containing three persons.



"Is this John Bartle?"

"Is this John Bartle?" called a voice through the darkness.

"No; it's Robert Graham's, but you're just as welcome. You're Anson Bond, I take it?"

"Yes. What do you think of this? Can we ever cross Wind Prairie?"

"I should say not. You just get out and stay all night. There ain't a man livin' can find his way back that stretch of prairie sum-a-night as this. Drive you right to the door and put your woman in the house and then come back and put up your team."

They were neighbors who had settled further on to the north and across a stretch of prairie to cross which in such a storm would be almost certain death. They wisely took their advice and soon we cleared the barn and got to the house to sit a hot supper over which the men told stories of storms (the word "blizzard" was not common then) to which we boys listened with consuming interest. During the remainder of the evening we joked and sang and played games, our merriment intensified by the commotion outside.

But when we went to bed at 10 o'clock I for a moment forgot with awe. I had a premonition that this was to be something unparalleled. It appeared to me as one of those frightful disturbances in the orderliness of nature which makes man to feel himself the insect he really is. It did not shape itself into these words, but an awed silence came upon me. The cold began to make my feet cold, and the wind's voice began to send a thrill of terror to the listener's heart. Striking as it did through our little house, freezing our food within a few feet of the stove.

I thought the wind at that hour had attained its utmost fury, but when I awoke in the feeble light of the next

morning I realized how mistaken I had been. No words of mine can describe the storm. Imagine all the roarings of the lions of Africa, the hissing of a wilderness of serpents, the lashings of great trees and the walls of hundred women all commingled in one ceaseless, unfaltering, rushing, diffusive, all-surrounding roar and you may rise half-way to the reality of the immeasurableness of the cloud.

Spoke the dancing of the lambs, the swirl of the flakes in the red light, which

streamed from the barn door, and the brisk, excited talk of the men.

As we were rubbing the ice from the flocks of the tired horses, the men predicted that we were in for an all-night storm.

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streamed from the barn door, and the brisk, excited talk of the men.

Teams went by with wood, the shouting drivers, sitting on the leeward side of the road, leaving the horses to find the road. Just as we were starting for the house a team drove into the yard containing three persons.

That day we mainly spent in keeping warm and feeding the stock in the barn, which we reached by desperate dashes during some momentary relenting in the tempest. We attempted to water the horses and cows, but the wind blew the water from the pail and froze it instantly on everything it touched. In the house it became more and more difficult to hold a cheerful conversation upon the outlook, notwithstanding we had fuel in abundance.

Oh, that terrible day! Hour after hour we listened to that prodigious, appalling, ferocious wind. All day we moved restlessly to and fro, asking each other "will it ever end?" We had the same sensations which the sailor has when the tempest seems too vast and too uncontrollable to ever again be spoken into quiet by the Creator Himself. It did not seem to me that God could control that storm, for my imagination could not conceive of a power greater than this war of wind and snow.

On the third day we rose with weariness and looked into each other's faces with a sort of horrified surprise. Not the invisible roar of the tempest, nor the heavy, gross nature of our guest could keep a gloomy silence from settling down upon us.

Conversation was scanty, and I do not remember that anyone laughed during the whole of that day, as we listened anxiously to the wind tearing at the shingles, beating at the door and shrieking around the eaves.

The frost upon the windows thickened and the room was dark at midday. It grew dark at 3 o'clock and the lamps were lighted. The women sat with axed faces and wide-open, musting eyes, full of unused tears, their sympathy going out to the poor travelers on the wild prairie or floundering in the deep drifts of the gullies.

At 4 o'clock we awoke and had we become, we lay awake until nearly midnight, listening, praying that the storm might cease, waiting for some sign to tell that the wind had reached its height.

Shortly after midnight I noticed that the roar was no longer so relentless, steady and high-keyed. There were moments of lull, a distinct easing away, and then a return to its former plainly becoming spasmodic. I heard an exultant voice from below cry out, "The storm is over!" and then everybody sank into deep sleep from sheer relief.

It is impossible to express the joy with which we melted the ice from the windows the next morning and looked out on the familiar landscape, peaceful, dazzling under the brilliant sun and sky.

Greeted it with a sort of frenzied as we had given it up for lost. The wide plain ridged with drifts and the far blue line of timber looked familiar but desolate.

The neighboring cottages sent up a cheerful column of smoke as if to tell us the people were alive, but the sound of the wind seemed with us still, so long and so continuously had it howled in our ears, that even in a perfect calm the imagination was constrained to supply its loss with fainter fancied roaring.

As long as I live I shall never forget those days, and the sound of that wind will never leave me. What it may have done on the open plain I cannot say, but I think of those. Those prairies so bright and beautiful in the summer that you seem adrift on a flowered sea, under skies of perpetual blue—those wide wastes when the north was abroad in its wrath, were as pitiless and destructive as the Northern ocean. Nothing lived there—nothing—all was at the mercy of the north wind, whom only the great Lord Sun could tame.

HAMILTON GARLAND.

(Copyright, 1894, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.)

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Oh, that terrible day!

As we were rubbing the ice from the flocks of the tired horses, the men predicted that we were in for an all-night storm.

The hired man said that he never seen it snow so fast but once before. We youngsters enjoyed the strangeness of it all, the immeasurableness of the clouds, the snow, the dancing of the lambs, the swirl of the flakes in the red light, which

streamed from the barn door, and the brisk, excited talk of the men.

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Can Hypnotism Restore the Sense of Hearing?

Professor Currier, of the New York State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Declares Over His Own Signature His Belief in Its Powers—He Invites Experiment.

(From a Special Contributor.)

There is no man in America, if in the world, better able from experience and research to speak concerning the work of the improvement of the condition of the deaf and dumb than is Prof. Enoch Henry Currier, M. A., the principal of the great New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. This institution, which is in a large sense, a State affair, is rich in buildings are commodious and splendidly planned; and better than all, a spirit of liberality pervades its instructors and board of directors, and this liberal spirit has resulted in making it a pioneer in the development of methods for the betterment of the condition of the deaf and dumb. From this institution it was that the world first learned how an individual born deaf and consequently dumb could be taught to hear and speak, and now comes another discovery promising to be the greatest of all. Prof. Currier openly asserts over his signature that he is willing that hypnotism shall be given a full opportunity to demonstrate what can

Currier, addressing me, "I will blindfold you, so that you can receive no intelligence as to the kind of instrument through the observation of the eye." A bandage was placed tightly about Mr. Jones's eyes. I picked up a guitar and touched its strings.

"What music do you hear?" asked Prof. Currier.

There was a smile on the features of Mr. Jones as he answered: "It is the music of the guitar."

"Well," said I, after Mr. Jones had retired, "this is all very interesting, but what is it all about? You do not mean to tell me that this man is under hypnotic influence, do you?"

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Jones. "This man, Charles Jones, is now 40 years old. He was born deaf as a stone. For twenty-eight years no sound ever reached his brain through the vibrations of the tympanum of the ear conducted by the delicate auditory nerve. Desires, ambitions, etc., were always case in such instances, with dumbness as well. Being unable to hear and comprehend spoken language, the vocal cords, which, as you well know, are the parts of the ear, were never able to form



Prof. E. H. Currier.

done through its agency toward the relief of the mute. He declares it to be his belief that wonders of which the most enthusiastic investigator has hardly dared to dream may be accomplished through the use of hypnotism, and, bold and progressive student as he is, is willing to afford every facility for a skilled operator to experiment on the line suggested.

Prof. Currier held his breath away, when, as I sat in his study at the institute a few days ago looking out upon the Hudson, he announced it to be his belief that through the agencies of hypnotism a man who has been deaf from the day of his birth may be made to hear directly.

"The prophet of the Israelites spoke truly," said Prof. Currier, "when he predicted thousands of years ago the coming of the day when the eyes of the blind shall be opened, the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped, the tongue of the dumb shall be unloosed, and the lame made to run and leap as an hart." My friend, this day is at hand. He is already here. "Gradua" a form in nature—a force first moved and ridiculed, next wondered at, now studied and made useful—has been accepted by science. And now is heralded the news that by hypnotism the latent senses are to be made healthy and vigorous and the nerves which from birth our ignorance has hitherto blinded us to him who, though some defect in nature's processes, has been unable to operate them, are to be made to convey messages of the mind as the electric wires convey messages."

"What! Prof. Currier!" I exclaimed. "Do you mean to assert that you believe that it is possible for the hypnotic operator to accomplish in a few short weeks the complete awakening of the senses of sound

sounds into speech. Twelve years ago we began operating upon this man through the instrumentalities of the audiophone and the control hearing tube. The idea through the agency of some such instruments as these we could develop the latent sensibilities of the auditory nerve until it became a useful and valuable part of the system was an idea of my own, and the instruments by which we have wrought that idea have been demonstrated to you here were of my invention. The deafness of Mr. Jones was what is known to us as abolition of function, a prenatal paralysis I shall call it in order that I may be readily understood, of the auditory nerve. While the organs of the unborn child were yet undergoing the processes of formation, the nerves of taste and touch and sight and smell to go on a vacation. Take a rest. I shall need you again," he says to the nerves. "When I call you, call you." And then—when you see it all, of course. The entire energy of the brain let off from its occupation with the other senses is put to work to bring this nerve of audience a command that shall wake it from its lethargy. "Wake up, you lazy rascals, and come to the command post acting under the command of the operator: what do you mean by sleeping when all your comrades are at 'work'?" See, I have given them a rest in order that I may give you the flogging your worthlessness deserves. Wake up and busy yourself in the work for which you were brought into existence. You were born a cripple, you plead, eh? Oh, you only need to have your legs limbered up. Come, hop, skip, jump; there don't you shout of joy? Why, already I hear your shout of joy."

"Yes, my friend, I think that through hypnotism all that may be accomplished, and you—what do you have to say about it now?" said Prof. Currier, once more addressing me directly.

What can any one say except that there is evidently too much in this to allow it to be ruthlessly thrust aside? Prof. Currier believed it. No better authority than his on this subject is living today, and having heard him and the reasons for his faith, I believe it, too, don't you?

GEORGE RUSKIN PHOEBUS.

Prof. Currier's Proposition.

I have read the foregoing interview carefully, and it is correctly reported in every particular. It contains my views on the subject exactly as they exist today. I believe there are great possibilities in store for us through the agency of hypnotic influence and the discoveries as to the best way in which that influence can be utilized.

Already we are told that hypnotism

is being accomplished greater directly in this line. From the University of Minnesota comes the news that a lad who for fourteen years has not articulated a single sound has had, and that only after a few months operating in the hands of the hypnotist, the power of speech developed within him. This was the boy who could always hear distinctly. This was one of the few rare cases where the boy was afflicted with what is known as a prenatal paralysis. In that case, there was a prenatal paralysis of the nerves which act as messengers between the brain and the organs of speech. In all my long experience with the deaf and dumb I have never met but two similar cases, but the work here, as I have said, is entirely new to the development of the latent sensibilities of the paralyzed nerve. The causes of the inability to operate the nerve are identical. Success in the one case proves that it is but the forerunner of success in the other case.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb has no

means for any experiment which may promise to result in the bettering of the condition of the unfortunate who have been deprived of the use of the sense of hearing, and we are ready and anxious to extend these results to any who can produce these results. Any one who can produce these results, we will be right in line for hypnotic experiments. We believe great results may be accomplished in this way. We will welcome and employ every possible opportunity for experimenting to any one who is fitted to produce through the process of hypnotic operation the results which I have here mentioned to be my belief may follow such treatment.

The will, and that function is now able to command it and make it useful in conveying its order to the organs of hearing. In the case of Mr. Jones we have developed the latent sensibilities of this nerve by exercise. The nerve has been exercised, however, from without through aid of the conditions and the central nervous system. It has taken us twelve years to produce the results which I have demonstrated to you. Now, suppose we exercise this nerve from within, as well as from without. Suppose we increase the power of the will to flash its messages over the nerves, especially the same that we increase the sensibilities of the wire to receive the commands, the nerve now becomes a messenger.

"Twelve years ago when I advanced the theory of the possibility of developing the latent sensibilities of the pre-

sumed-to-be paralyzed auditory nerve I was met with the same character of exclamations with which you greeted me, a little while ago. 'Absurd theories! nonsense! air castles!' speculation. Try it! No. There is nothing in it. Why waste valuable time with impractical speculations and the theories of dreamers? The

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"Do you hear?" he asked.

"You sent for me, sir?" he said. The question was asked in articulated language.

"Yes," answered Prof. Currier, in the sign language. "I wish to show this gentleman that it is not impossible to give to one born a deaf-mute the power of hearing and articulation."

There were several musical instruments hanging upon the walls of Prof. Currier's study. Taking down a flute, he put it to his lips and sounded several notes upon it.

"Do you hear?" he asked.

"Yes," answered Mr. Jones, "it is the music of the flute."

"Now, for your satisfaction," said Prof.

French savants ridiculed me. They would have none of it. The German investigators—God bless them! they are ready to give a willing ear whenever honest thought and effort asserts itself—listened, experimented, and today are producing the same results which I have shown to you in the case of Mr. Jones. Success converted the skeptical Frenchman, and now the same institutions of Paris All this has happened, mind you, within twelve years. Today the deaf mutes are reaping the benefits of this discovery in Australia, Europe, India and every place in which the civilization of the age has planted its foot. No, my friend, we have reached a period in the progress of events when we cannot afford to be skeptical. Do not be absurd. It is absurd to say absurd. If one tells you that the moon is made of green cheese, and that the twinkling stars are heaven's fireflies, do not answer 'absurd.' Rather exclaim, 'prove it!'

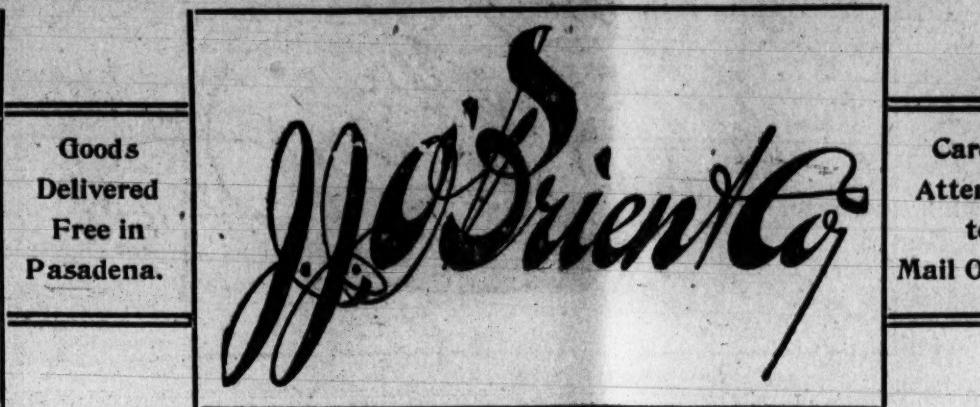
"Pardon the parenthesis," continued Prof. Currier, "we will now return. We have shown that there are latent sensibilities of the paralyzed auditory nerves which are susceptible to development through exercise. What we want, then, is knowledge as to how these latent sensibilities can be developed the most rapidly and the most successfully. Now, let me see what hypnotism will do. I am not a student of hypnotism, and make no claim to the ability to produce one's self.

I speak, therefore, as one who accepts the known results of recognized hypnotic experiments and seeks only to utilize successfully in the work of assisting in the development of the latent sensibilities of the slumbering nerve.

Now, mark you. You need over one hour to make any of these results.

"Wait a minute," said I.

Courteous Attention.



WE OPEN TOMORROW A . . .

SPECIAL SALE

Its purpose is to effectually clear from each department every iota of surplus stock in order to create space for extensive shipments of spring goods now being selected in the foreign markets. And to carry this project to a successful issue we have made in every line reductions so remarkably heavy that all traces of original cost are obliterated. The bona fide character of our sales, whether annual, semi-annual or special, is so well established in Northern and Southern California than any reference as to their reliability, or the vast advantages gained by patronizing them, would be on our part entirely superfluous. See Sunday Herald for our sale specials in Embroideries, hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, etc.

Flannels, Table Covers.	Table Damasks, Napkins, Blankets.	Colored Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods.	Ladies' Capes, Jackets.	Black Dress Goods.	Muslin Underwear, Skirts.	Black Silks, Colored Silks.
FOR 5 CENTS A YARD. 204 pieces good medium weight out-door flannel, of fine finish and durability in full range of stripes; 29 inches wide, usually sold for \$1.3 cents, which will be cut down to 5 cents a yard.	FOR 25 CENTS A YARD. 31 pieces of fine linen Table Damask 58 inches wide in both bleached and unbleached, of nice mellow texture and tasteful design, always retailed for 35¢; will be cut down to 25 cents a yard.	FOR 15 CENTS A YARD. 117 pieces of double-fold fancy Dress Goods in a really choice variety; colorings, diagonal weaves and pointelle effects, actual value 25¢, will be cut down to 15 cents a yard.	FOR \$4.25 EACH. 117 all-wool Cheviot Diagonal and Boucle Capes of fashionable cut and superior workmanship in both black and blue. Manufactured to sell at \$7.50, which will be cut down to \$4.25 each.	FOR 20 CENTS A YARD. 50 pieces of fine Wool Storm Serge, full 36 inches wide, fast jet black and clear diagonal twill, usually sold at 35 cents, which will be cut down to 20 cents a yard.	FOR 25 CENTS A PAIR. 36 dozen Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers, well made, carefully made and finished, with cluster of tucks, always sold at 35 cents, which will be cut down to 25 cents a pair.	FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. A broken line of 21-inch Colored Taffetas, pure silk, in two-tone stripe and brocade designs, sold heretofore at 75 cents; will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.
FOR 6 2/3 CENTS A YARD. 96 pieces of 20-inch fine heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, guaranteed all pure linen. In both bleached and unbleached, fine ivory bengal finish, sold heretofore at 10 cents, which will be cut down to 6 2/3 cents a yard.	FOR 40 CENTS A YARD. 48 pieces of superior Table Damask, guaranteed all pure linen. In both bleached and unbleached, fine ivory finish and full 40 inches wide, regular price 65¢; will be cut down to 40 cents a yard.	FOR 25 CENTS A YARD. 84 pieces of really good all-wool Chevron Suiting, 40 inches wide, in a very full range of iridescent stripes, checks, fancy mixtures; manufactured to sell at 40¢, which will be cut down to 25 cents a yard.	FOR \$6.95 EACH. 92 fine all-wool English Broadcloth Capes with double shoulder and military collars in all the new shades of tan, drab and brown, tailor made and beautifully finished; imported to sell at \$10.00, which will be cut down to \$6.95 each.	FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 36 pieces of fine wool Black Alpaca, with self-color figured brocade, clear jet dye and 38 inches wide, market value 60 cents; will be cut down to 35 cents a yard.	FOR 25 CENTS A PAIR. 36 dozen Ladies' Extra Fine Muslin Drawers of improved cut and superior finish, neatly trimmed with cluster of tucks and deep embroidery, which will be placed on sale at 35 cents a pair.	FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 75 pieces of superfine colored Taffetas, all pure silk and 20 inches wide, in a tasteful variety of opalescent hair-stripe effects, a standard 75-cent grade; will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.
FOR 7 1/2 CENTS A YARD. 141 pieces of superior Turkey-red and Black Tennis Flannel, in a choice variety of stripes, checks, polka dots and floral designs; usually sold for 10¢, will be cut down to 7 1/2 cents a yard.	FOR 5 1/2 CENTS A YARD. 24 pieces of extra superior Table Damask, guaranteed all pure linen and 64 inches wide, soft mellow texture and ivory finish. Manufactured to sell for \$1.00; will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.	FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 98 pieces of superior all-wool Gilette Novelty Dress Goods, 38 inches wide in a select variety of two-tone hair stripe designs, considered value for 50¢; will be cut down to 35 cents a yard.	FOR \$3.90 EACH. 180 fine all-wool Beaver Sefton and Cheviot Jackets in the prevailing half-fitting cut, in black, blue black, navy, tan and mixed effects. Well made and neatly finished. Sold heretofore at \$6.50, which will be cut down to \$3.90 each.	FOR 40 CENTS A YARD. 48 pieces of Heavy Black Invincible Alpacas, of good body, rich soft-grain finish and 36 inches wide, a standard article at 50 cents; will be cut down to 40 cents a yard.	FOR 25 CENTS EACH. 36 dozen Ladies' Extra Fine Muslin Drawers of improved cut and superior finish, neatly trimmed with cluster of tucks and deep embroidery, which will be placed on sale at 25 cents each.	FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 75 pieces of superfine colored Taffetas, all pure silk and 20 inches wide, in a tasteful variety of opalescent hair-stripe effects, a standard 75-cent grade; will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.
FOR 8 1/2 CENTS A YARD. 141 pieces of superior Turkey-red and Black Tennis Flannel, in a choice variety of stripes, checks, polka dots and floral designs; usually sold for 10¢, will be cut down to 8 1/2 cents a yard.	FOR 1 DOZEN. 42 dozen of superior Damask Table Napkins, all pure linen, of fine satin finish, size 3x34, always retailed for \$1.25; will be cut down to 75 cents a yard.	FOR \$1.00 A DOZEN. 48 pieces of really good navy blue Storm Serge All pure wool and 37 inches wide, of fine finish, texture and durability; guaranteed at 50 cents; will be cut down to 35 cents a yard.	FOR \$1.15 A PAIR. 110 pairs of fine heavy faced Blankets in both of the well-known makes, Cardigan and Plymouth Rock, in both white and gray, sold elsewhere for \$1.50; will be cut down to \$1.15 a pair.	FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 180 fine all-wool Beaver Sefton and Cheviot Jackets in the prevailing half-fitting cut, in black, blue black, navy, tan and mixed effects. Well made and neatly finished. Sold heretofore at \$6.50, which will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.	FOR 45 CENTS EACH. 37 superior Oxford Gray English Prince Albert Coats, tailor made, well and fashionably finished with double stitched edges, deep self-facings and balloon sleeves. Manufactured to sell at \$10.00, which will be cut down to \$6.95 each.	FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 31 pieces of Superior Black, All-wool French Crinkle Crepon, as now worn, full 45 inches wide, of sound wool, good weight and durability, actual value \$1.00; will be cut down to 65 cents a yard.
FOR 10 CENTS A YARD. 72 pieces of very superior Swansdown Flannel 20 inches wide, in a choice variety of checks, stripes, plaids and solid colors; regular price 12 1/2 cents, will be cut down to 8 1/2 cents a yard.	FOR \$1.15 A PAIR. 110 pairs of fine heavy faced Blankets in both of the well-known makes, Cardigan and Plymouth Rock, in both white and gray, sold elsewhere for \$1.50; will be cut down to \$1.15 a pair.	FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 180 fine all-wool Beaver Sefton and Cheviot Jackets in the prevailing half-fitting cut, in black, blue black, navy, tan and mixed effects. Well made and neatly finished. Sold heretofore at \$6.50, which will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.	FOR \$1.90 A PAIR. 72 pairs of the celebrated 11-4 gray Russian Blankets of excellent weight, warmth and durability, retailed in almost every house in the trade at \$2.50; will be cut down to \$1.90 a pair.	FOR 45 CENTS A YARD. 60 pieces of fine all-wool Scotch Cheviot Suiting of good weight and durability and 37 inches wide, in a tasteful assortment of colored shot effects, imported to sell at 65¢; will be cut down to 45 cents a yard.	FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 32 pieces of fine Black Wool Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, of silk brocade designs, guaranteed 28 inches wide, manufactured to sell at 75 cents; will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.	FOR 45 CENTS EACH. 36 dozen Ladies' Fine Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, well made, with yoke back, and embroidered and tucked front, usually retailed for \$1.00; will be cut down to 75 cents each.
FOR 10 CENTS A YARD. 96 pieces fine Teazledown Flannel, of good weight, finish and durability and 29 inches wide, actual value 15¢, will be cut down to 10 cents a yard.	FOR \$1.00 A DOZEN. 42 dozen of superior Damask Table Napkins, all pure linen, of fine satin finish and durability, size 3x34, always retailed for \$1.25; will be cut down to 75 cents a yard.	FOR \$1.00 A DOZEN. 48 pieces of really good navy blue Storm Serge All pure wool and 37 inches wide, of fine finish, texture and durability; guaranteed at 50 cents; will be cut down to 35 cents a yard.	FOR \$1.15 A PAIR. 110 pairs of the celebrated 11-4 gray Russian Blankets of excellent weight, warmth and durability, retailed in almost every house in the trade at \$2.50; will be cut down to \$1.90 a pair.	FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 180 fine all-wool Beaver Sefton and Cheviot Jackets in the prevailing half-fitting cut, in black, blue black, navy, tan and mixed effects. Well made and neatly finished. Sold heretofore at \$6.50, which will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.	FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 60 pieces of fine Black Wool Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, of silk brocade designs, guaranteed 28 inches wide, manufactured to sell at 75 cents; will be cut down to 50 cents a yard.	FOR 50 CENTS EACH. 36 dozen Ladies' Fine Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, well made, with yoke back, and embroidered and tucked front, usually retailed for \$1.00; will be cut down to 75 cents each.
FOR 50 CENTS EACH. 24 dozen pretty Chenille Table Covers 4x4x1, finished with deep casel fringe, in a variety of tasteful floral designs and oriental colorings, manufactured to sell for 85 cents; will be cut down to 50 cents each.	FOR \$1.50 A PAIR. 72 pairs of the celebrated 11-4 gray Russian Blankets of excellent weight, warmth and durability, retailed in almost every house in the trade at \$2.50; will be cut down to \$1.90 a pair.	FOR \$1.50 A PAIR. 72 pairs of the celebrated 11-4 gray Russian Blankets of excellent weight, warmth and durability, retailed in almost every house in the trade at \$2.50; will be cut down to \$1.90 a pair.	FOR \$1.90 A PAIR. 72 pairs of the celebrated 11-4 gray Russian Blankets of excellent weight, warmth and durability, retailed in almost every house in the trade at \$2.50; will be cut down to \$1.90 a pair.	FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 73 extra superior English all-wool Melton Prince Albert Coats with self applique trimmings of first-class finish and workmanship, in black, navy blue, tan, gray and brown. Considered splendid value for \$15.00, which will be cut down to \$9.75 each.	FOR 40 CENTS A YARD. 24 pieces of Superior All-wool Satin Soleil, of fine texture and finish, fast jet black and 45 inches wide, now sold for \$1.00; will be cut down to 75 cents a yard.	FOR 45 CENTS EACH. 36 dozen Ladies' Fine Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, well made, with yoke back, and embroidered and tucked front, usually retailed for \$1.00; will be cut down to 75 cents each.
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WOMAN'S ILLS AND WOES.

Bab Discourses Emphatically
on These Topics,

And Has Several Good Words for
Superstition and Ma-
terialism.

Rheumatism an Evil of the Evils—A
Weapon of Satan—On to Apple
Dumplings and Other
Things.

Only the Truly Innocent Can Eat them.
The Girl Who Goes Out Walking on a
Cold Day With the "One Dearest to
Her Heart"—Women Don't Like Ex-
ercise—The Summing Up of What They
Really do Like—What has the Spiritual
Ever Accomplished for Mankind?—The
World is Material in all its Phases—Low
Corsets Defended—Scenes in New York
Shops—The Things "I Would do if I
Were You."

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1895.—(From Our
Regular Correspondent:) The only thing
that ever seemed to me human in the
Carlyle family was that Jane Welsh her-
self was excessively proud of her ability
in the "cussing" line. She gave free
scope to this great talent when the neural-
gia held her in possession; but I wonder
what she would have done if the rheuma-
tism had come to her, and I wish, oh, so
earnestly, that she had willed me all her
cuss words. There is nothing that quite
expresses all its possibilities. It appears
like a thief in the night, and gives you
severe pains when you least expect it, and
then takes entire possession of you until
you scream with agony and wonder why
the District Messenger Company raised its
rates, making it impossible for poor peo-
ple to hire a boy to do the desired swear-
ing for them. At such times, when the
pains are dancing all around you like lit-
tle devils doing a cancan, you are certain
to have somebody near you who tells you
it is all for your own good.

ANGELS CAN'T STAND IT.

I can never be brought to believe this.
I regard the rheumatism as one of Satan's
weapons, intended to make humanity de-
sire to go where there will be no difficulty
in getting there—where it does not
matter if you are good, for it incites them to
desire to say short, quick, wicked words. It
is calculated to make even an angel cranky,
and, although women are more
desirable than angels, it has a mysterious
effect upon them; causing them to wonder
why they were born. I often wonder
what the world would be like if we
all seem to be very much use, and are
no pleasure to the world at large. Who
brought into the world, without first mak-
ing an excuse to womankind, the dress-
maker, who takes your gowns in August
and, in December, after you have spent
your money, sends you a bill for what you
wishes you a most affectionate letter and
says she is going to be quite frank with
you, and tell you that your material isn't
even cut, but that it will be soon. She
thinks her frankness excuses everything,
while you wish you lived in a country
where there was no such trouble. The
whole world is full of such trouble, and
that is all that was necessary for even the
most elaborate affair. Frankness is not
altogether a desirable thing, and I wish
that the people who have more of it than
need would put it away as one does old
love letters, and never bring it out.

BUT GOOD THINGS ABOUND.

However, I am not going to trouble
about unnecessary people or undesirable
frankness, but I am going to try and re-
member that the Christmas egg-nog was
very good and realize what a pity it is
that people only have it once a year. It
is funny how people go about the world
full of folly and sin, when it really is
a good world. If there is rheumatism
and broken hearts, there is also a lot of
good things to eat, and good habits to care
for. Charles Lamb said that nobody could
eat an apple dumpling unless she was in
a state of primeval innocence like Eve.
I ate two last night, and I feel so proud of
myself. I am bound to tell it. You see it
is very comforting to know that one is
innocent, as she prances along, for,
like most New Yorkers, her walk is abom-
inable, being really a something between
a prance and a trot. The chances are that
her beloved will look down on her as she
shivers away, and say, "Now, dearie, isn't
this bracing weather?" And a meek, lit-
tle voice, really suffering for true love's
sake, as most of us do, will answer, "Oh,
certainly."

THEN HER NOSE GETS RED.

And if she is donkey enough to use powder
while the thermometer is near zero, she
presents the appearance of a walking
ghost, for the combination of cold and
powder results in a blue skin. But then
it is pretty to see her (?) when she is
on the avenue with the one dearest to her
heart. She looks like a queen, and when
she exercises, as she prances along, for,
like most New Yorkers, her walk is abom-
inable, being really a something between
a prance and a trot. The chances are that
her beloved will look down on her as she
shivers away, and say, "Now, dearie, isn't
this bracing weather?" And a meek, lit-
tle voice, really suffering for true love's
sake, as most of us do, will answer, "Oh,
certainly."

OH, MATERIAL WOMAN!

She knows she isn't telling the truth,
and she also knows that once she gets in
a warm room, she will have a good cry
from sheer nervousness, and her heart's
beloved will pat her on the back, hold her
hand and call her "poor little woman,"
and feel dreadfully sorry for her. Men
have an idea that women like exercise.
They don't, unless it is like a warm weather,
going for fresh bon-bons, going wild in
treating books and laziness. I don't
mean, of course, that all women are lazy,
but if it were possible, I think they all
would be. Women are delightfully mate-
rial, and I don't know but what it is the
best thing to be. We can talk as much as
we want about the evils of the material
life and spiritual companionship on paper,
but before we do this, we have to be a
bit material and get the paper, quill and ink.
Poets and writers give us books
about the delights of the spiritual. Paint-
ers attempt to put it in color on canvas
and what is the result? The spiritual
world, and action, are not read. The
spiritual pictures are apt to be of rather
skinny women, wearing but little and so
displaying their bones to an unappreciative
world, while they have immensely large
eyes and look as if they were starved.

NOBODY BUYS THESE PICTURES.

And the artists think they are not appre-
ciated. To me, that most beautiful picture,
Titian's "Sleeping Venus," shows that it
had a heart in it. There was a strong
brain attached to the physical beauty of
Pauline Bonaparte, and certainly there
were lions and tigers around her among
those who faced death by the gallows, dying
for their King and their religion. Did Carlyle
ever write only for spiritual refreshments
when he was writing the "Life of Frederick the Great"? Certainly
not; he wanted the best supper that Jamie
Welsh and her devoted maid could
get up for him. Was Charles Lamb, in
his loving, beautiful and sad life, thinking

of astral bodies when he wrote the essay
on "Roast Pig?"

Did de Messe, Cautier, Heine, Dumas,
Rosetti, or Swinburne write their warm,
glowing, passionate lines under the influ-
ence of spiritualism? Is there any such
cock's feathers and a glass of hot water?
Nonsense. It is the most remarkable
thing, considering its age, that the world
is so foolish! There is nothing so exquisite-
ly beautiful as material of the finest. It
may be the skin of a woman; it may be
the blouse on a woman; it may be the
brocade that makes a picture, or it
may be a dainty supper-table arranged
to please the eye and delight the taste.
We are having a little taste of one
woman's idea of the material in the diatribes
that are published against low bodices.
Now, personally,

I BELIEVE IN LOW BODICES,
With a proviso. The proviso is that the
neck is white and well-shaped, and the
bodice so cut that the neck and shoulders
show to the best advantage. Of course,
there are women who have little real
sense of the beautiful, but it is more
than probable that in time they will learn
what a mistake they have made.

A woman who wears her clothes in
sections is vulgar, when the absolutely nude
may be exquisitely modest. I see some
girls in the street, looking out, and calling it
immoral because the heroes posed
for "the altogether." I suppose
there are some people who are innately
coarse, and these are among them. A
woman's arms round, white, and well
formed, are things of beauty; a woman's
throat, well shaped and white, is a marble
column, supporting a well-shaped head,
which is a thing of beauty. It requires
an amount of brains to draw the line between
what is beautiful and perfectly modest and
what is common and ugly. I have always
thought modesty a complex virtue, and
to be immodest to be ugly, but having
given my opinion about it, I will leave it
to the cranks to fight it out among themselves.

THE "SHOP-LADY."

It is funny how womankind is dominated
by the ladies behind the counter. I witnessed
what might be called an epidemic
the other day, a lady quietly dressed
one who believes that quiet dressing is
proper when she is shopping, was anxious
to get some underwear suitable for a ser-
vant, but, of course, she did not explain
her affairs to the young woman who con-
descended to wait on her. She said: "I
would like to see some plain, untrammelled
nightgowns." The girl went before her
husky pile, trimmed with chenille and glar-
ing embroidery. She ventured the remark:
"Perhaps you didn't understand
me; I asked for plain nightgowns."

With a toss of her head that made her
Psyche knot tremble, this answer was
hurled at her: "Well, I am sure these
are cheap enough, and much more fashion-
able."

The would-be buyer meekly said: "I
didn't ask for cheap things, nor fashionable
things; I asked for plain things."

The words that came were very positive:
"I should think I'd been long enough in
the business to know what ladies wear."

As the customer, I was really too
tired to go to any other place for the
fortunate woman asked again for plain-
ness, and this time got them. She selected
what she wanted, paid for them, and
gave her name and address, that they
might send home. Then the lady
behind the counter remarked: "Goodness
gracious, you are a good woman; that
was the last straw, and the shopkeeper
departed, taking a most solemn oath that
she would never put her foot in that shop
again.

ANOTHER EXPERIENCE.

Now, this happened to me: I wanted
a yard of pink ribbon; I stated the width
and the shade; I was told that blue was
more fashionable; I said I wanted pink
ribbon. I was then informed that moire
made up into bows better than satin. I said
I didn't want to make it into bows,
but into sachets, and the lady who
the young woman was at last forced to tell
me what I wanted. But as I left I had
the pleasure of hearing this farewell re-
mark: "She don't know the difference be-
tween what is and what ain't, and I don't
care about her old ribbon."

We all come along in a lifetime.
I mean, generation by-by, that the young
woman who was so unwilling to sell me
pink ribbon had been interrupted by me
when she was reading a dream-book. You
know we all have our little peculiarities.

BABY'S SUPERSTITIONS.

I don't like to dream of black beetles,
because if I do somebody I'm fond of
is sure to be taken sick.

A friend of mine believes that if she
dreams of gold that trouble will come,
but bank notes will bring good luck.

I don't suppose you are superstitious,
still, if I were you, I wouldn't sing be-
fore breakfast, because if you do you
will cry before tea.

If I were you then the palm of my
hand would itch; I would rub it on wood,
because then, for certain, you will get
the money that is meant for you.

If I were you and my nose itched, I
would have an extra place put at the table,
for you are going to kiss a stranger.

If I were you and saw a pin, I would
stick it up for them for sure luck, will come
that day.

If I were you I wouldn't walk under
a ladder, for the devil is waiting on the
other side to take you.

If I were you and dreamed of white
horses, I would look up my black dress
frock, because I would know it was going to
a funeral.

If I were you, and a mangy-looking
dog followed me, I would encourage him,
because he would bring a handsome blonde
husband.

If I were you and saw a hairpin on the
floor, I would grab it at once, for then,
the letter that you were looking for would
arrive.

If I were you I would have a little pa-
tience with the small superstitions of
women in general, and one in particular:
she who carries a rabbit's foot in one
pocket to bring good luck, and a horse
chestnut in the other, to cure the rheu-
matism. Who is she? She is yours for
health—

BABY.

(A. G. C., in American Agriculturist:) Twenty years ago, Joseph Harris stated to
me that "in feeding pigs he could do
better with three bushels of corn, and one
bushel of potatoes, than with four bushels
of corn." I know this to be true from
experience, and state the fact to show that
we cannot take the chemical food value
of a grain or vegetable as a strict guide
in practice. The potato, for example, has
a very poor food value chemically com-
pared with corn or wheat, yet practically
it is worth more than a bushel of corn
at about \$1.00 per bushel.

FOR EVENING WEAR, CREAM ALBATROSS, all
wool, 88 inches wide, extra fine quality, reduced
from 60 cents per yard.

CREAM CASHMERE, 38 inches wide, good
quality, smooth finish, nearly all wool; reduced from 85c
per yard.

LADIES' CLOTH, all wool, 52 inches wide, extra
good quality and finish, a good assortment of
popular shades to select from; reduced from 75c
per yard.

BROAD CLOTH, 50" import Broad Cloth,
very fine quality and finish, all the latest shades,
including black; regular price \$1.25 per yard.

Extra fine quality Broad Cloth, the finest imported
cloth; reduced from \$1.75 per yard.

Velvets at Cost.

SILK VELVETS, a fine line of shades, good
quality; regular price \$1 per yard.

Notice to the Public.

Call and have talk with C. H. Brown and
E. H. Fisher, architects, Nos. 415 to 517 Spring
Street, before ordering your new house. We
are never too busy to serve our clients.

COLD ROOMS FOR TOURISTS
Is unknown where F. E. Browne's hot-air
system is adopted. Investigate. No. 314
South Spring.

RESIDENCES THAT ARE HEATED

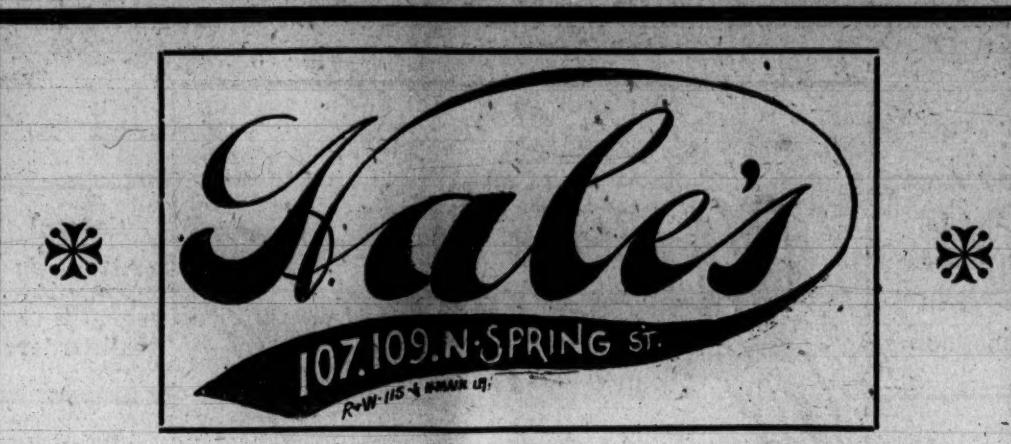
With F. E. Browne's furnaces find eager
buyers. Try it.

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SECOND WEEK OF OUR...

January Clearance Sale.

The Greatest on Record. Every piece of Dress Goods at Cost. Greater reduction in prices than ever before made. Special Bargains in every department.

HALE'S JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE.

This Week's Special Values.

Dress Trimmings at Reduced Prices.

An immense line of Trimming Braids, Gimp, Jets, etc, at less than cost to close out.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

RHADAME SILK, all silks, good quality, 18 inches wide in navy blue, olive, cardinal and garnet, reduced from 75 cents per yard.

Clearance price, 50c.

CHINA SILK for evening wear, all silk 31 inches wide, light blue, cream lavender, pink, yellow and orange, extra value at 85 cents per yard.

Clearance price, 25c.

BLACK SILK, extra quality, black Gros Grain Silk, 19 inches wide, regular value, \$1.00 per yard.

Clearance price, 80c.

BLACK BENGALINE SILK, former price \$9.00 per yard.

Clearance price, \$1.65.

SKIRT PROTECTORS, combination of velvet and canvas and rubber for protecting the bottom of skirt, regular price, 35c per piece.

Clearance price, 15c.

Special Values in Our Domestic Department.

Prices cut to the quick selling point, greater bargains than ever before offered.

LONGSDALE MUSLIN, best quality, full yard wide, worth 10c per yard.

Clearance price, 7c.

BLEACHED SHEETING, two yards wide, equal to pequot, worth 18c per yard.

Clearance price, 14c.

UNBLEACHED SHEETING, 2½ yards wide, good quality, reduced from 20c per yard.

Clearance price, 16c.

TABLE DAMASK, turkey red table linen, oiled boiled, fast colors guaranteed, 60 inches wide; worth 40c per yard.

Clearance price, 25c.

WHITE FLANNEL, all wool flannel, good quality, soft, smooth finish; regular value 80c per yard.

Clearance price, 20c.

Notion Specials.